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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1865. NO. 171.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIA
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year,(52 Issues,).....$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as ag THE COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

A Thriving Establishment.

The new dry goods house of Messrs. Thompson & Groetzinger, corner of Federal and Water streets, Allegheny, is decidedly one of the neatest establishments in the county, and is a credit to the city in which it is located. The main room, which is devoted to the retail trade, is filled with an immense stock of goods, and every article usually kept in a first class dry goods house can be found upon its ample shelves. The stock of silks, delaines, prints, ginghams, etc., is complete, and having been purchased since the recent decline, will be disposed of at prices to suit the times. In the rear of the building is located the cloak and mantilla department, which is supplied with garments of the most approved patterns and styles. Great attention is paid by the firm to this branch of business, and they always succeed in suiting the most critical taste. The basement has been handsomely fitted up for the car, et department, where, as will at times, can be found a full and complete assortment of Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain carpeting, which have been selected with great care for this market. Persons about to refurnish their houses should bear this fact in mind. Messrs. Thompson & Groetzinger are young and energetic business men, and we are gratified to observe the evidences of that prosperity which they so richly merit.

German Opera.

We heartily concur in the high opinion of the Steinway & Sons' Pianos, as expressed by the singers of the Italian Opera, and can only add that in consequence of their wonderful capacity for *supporting and blending with the voice*, we prefer them, and use no other make of Pianos when a Steinway instrument can be had. We recommend them to all students of vocal music, who desire a reliable guide in the cultivation of the voice.

Carl Anshutz, cond'r.	Berta Johannson,
Carl Formes,	Maria Frederici,
Jos. H. Berman,	Pauline Canissa,
Frans Rummer,	Isadore Kellman,
Theo. Habelman,	G. Tamora.

Sole Agency of Steinway's Pianoes, at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A Residence for Sale.

Persons looking for houses to live in will be interested in an advertisement of Mr. S. S. Bryan's, in to-day's paper, offering for sale a residence, in Allegheny city, with possession on April 1st. The location is unsurpassed for cleanliness, and the neighborhood every way desirable.

Matinee at Concert Hall.

To-day, at three o'clock, young and old should go and see the wonders of the Stereopticon. We cannot too highly commend this exquisite entertainment to the public; an entertainment well worthy the attention of connoisseurs in art, as well as of pleasure-seekers in general

Dry Goods.

The excitement of the day is the *really* great sale of dry goods at Barker and Co.'s, 59 Market street. We will remark *en passant*, that, if our lady readers would do their shopping at this store with comfort, they should choose the earliest hours of the day, as during the afternoon this store is literally jammed.

Elegant Furniture at Auction.

The special attention of our readers is called to the large sale of elegant furniture, carpets, &c., all of the best quality, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 10 a. m., at 225 Penn street, near Wayne street. T. A. McClelland, auctioneer.

Personal.

If Mr. Dan. Croake, late prisoner of war, will leave his address at the office of the "Evening Chronicle," No 70 Fifth street, he will much oblige the undersigned who desires information of some prisoners. F. E. Tyler.

Fifty Canvassers Wanted.

Fifty good writers and spellers to take the names of citizens for Thurston's Directory, for 1865-6. Apply until April 1st, from 9 to 10 a. m., at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Auction Sale

Of household furniture, carpets, &c., this morning, at 10 a. m., at 225 Penn street. T. A. McClelland, auctioneer.

Homœopathic Medicines,

Fresh, for sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

The Opera.

"Faust" was enthusiastically received last night. The house was even larger—if that were possible—than the night previous. As a consequence, many were turned away. It would manifestly be unfair to speak critically of the performance. It is enough to say that the most critical portion of the house were most rapturous in their applause. The circumstances under which the Opera is now presented in Pittsburgh, are well calculated to divert criticism from the performers, however open to it they might be, and draw it upon ourselves; in fact, the only thing that will interfere with the complete enjoyment, is the cutting sarcasm which every Pittsburgher must feel, in the contrast between the character of the artists, the standard of the entertainment, and the poverty of almost everything as to hall, scenery—of which there is none—and the usual appointments for operatic representations. We feel assured that the contrast will not fail to awaken a spirit that will supply the deficiency, and at no distant day give us as an Academy that will secure to our city the best order of art. We say, therefore, that the circumstances forbid criticism. The wonder is, there should be so little occasion for it. To place artists of the stamp we are now privileged to hear in a hall adapted merely for ordinary concerts, is to destroy almost every effect attending opera in places adapted to its production. If the measure of delight is so great under such circumstances, how profitable will it be when we shall have reared an Academy of Music for Mr. GROVER and his unsurpassed company? We repeat, praise, not criticism, is enjoined by the circumstances, and it happens that it can be consciontiously bestowed. We cannot do less, however, than attest how superb was HERMANN'S as "Mephistopheles," Mlle MARIE FREDERICI as "Marguerite," Sig. GUISEPPI TAMARA as "Faust," Mlle SOPHIA DZIUBA as "Siebel," Mlle ZIMMERMAN as "Martha," M. HEINRICH STEINECKE as "Valentine," and M. ANTON GRAFF as "Wagner." They took the house by storm from the start, and had it with them throughout, due applause being awarded to the choruses, and especially the splendid orchestra, led by the imcomparable ANCHUTZ.

The Opera of *"Der Freischutz"* is announced for to-night.

Threatened Trouble Among Railroad Employees.

The late law passed by the State Legislature imposing penalties on railroad employees who are culpable for accidents to trains in their charge, does not, it seems, meet with the approval of certain engineers and conductors, who, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* states, are now forming a combination to "strike," unless the law is repealed. If this be the case, the law is the more evidently proper and just, for it will relieve railway companies of unsafe employees—we will not say employees who have heretofore held life and property too cheap. The engineers and conductors who are at the bottom of this scheme to thwart the execution of a law that is deemed by all necessary to the safety of life and property should be marked, and they should be prohibited from obtaining employment in any position where either life or property is in the remotest degree depending upon their faithfulness. The experienced and careful conductors and engineers will avoid this combination, for those who honestly and conscientiously perform their duty need have no fear of the law in question. It is only the reckless who dread its penalties—and it was for such they were provided. The traveling community will have reason to rejoice if the late enactment has the immediate effect of weeding out irresponsible employees of railway companies.

POINTS OF INTEREST.—Not only Raleigh and Petersburg, but certain points in Western Virginia and Alabama, not yet ascertained, are likely to become points of special interest. It will not be many days before the expeditions in those directions are heard from. That which set out from East Tennessee has the greatest immediate interest attached to its movements, growing out of the fact that it is designed to co-operate against Richmond, by closing the back door. It has been several days on the route, as has WILSON'S expedition into Alabama, and it will not be many days before something is known of the movements of one or both.

Large numbers of torpedoes sunk by the rebels in Charleston harbor and in Ashley and Cooper rivers have been discovered; but so far little damage had been done by them. Between fifty and sixty of them had been taken up, and the work of raising them was still being prosecuted. The survey steamer Bibb ran against and exploded one of them, on the 17th instant, having one of her engines slightly injured, but suffering little other damage. No person on board of her was hurt. The work of sounding the channel and fixing the lights of Charleston harbor is being actively prosecuted.

Pittsburgh and her Railroads.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The meeting held at the Board of Trade Rooms, a few weeks since, by the business men of Pittsburgh, and the meeting held Monday evening, at the Scott House, indicate that the business men of Pittsburgh are fully alive to the interests and requirements of the city in the matter of railroads. Many of them seem as devoted to the cause as was Doesticks to carrying on the war. He was willing to sacrifice every cousin, and uncle he had in the world to the patriotic object. The true way for our business men to get the railroads they require is to get to work and make them, and with their own money. They will thus reap all the benefits, direct and indirect, and be no longer at the mercy of contending corporations.

The Legislature, just before its adjournment, chartered a company called the *National Transportation Company*, which has power enough to make the Connellsville road to Cumberland and the South Pennsylvania road also. The charter is broad enough to sweep away all the difficulties which seem now to embarrass the Connellsville Railroad Company. If the Connellsville Company really want to have its road extended and escape from its dying attitude between the Maryland Hawk and the Pennsylvania Buzzard, let it join hands with Messrs. Cass and Harbaugh, and with one strong pull the road can be saved and completed. Let the officers of the Connellsville Company throw over board the sinister councils of the Baltimore and Ohio interests, and the equally pernicious councils of those home advisers who kick and scratch around indiscriminately, under the impression that the world is filled with "snakes" and "windmills," which it is their mission to overhaul—and let the business men come forward with their money instead of "resolutions," and we will, in due time, have the cars running to Cumberland. PITTSBURGHER.

The Freedmen—Concert at Sewickley.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Allow me to call attention to the fact that there is to be a concert on Thursday evening the 30th inst., at the Presbyterian church in Sewickley, in behalf of the Freedmen's Relief Association. This concert has cost its leader, R. P. Nevin, Esq., and some of the young ladies and gentlemen of Sewickley a good deal of labor in the way of preparations, and it is believed will be an interesting occasion.

Through the courtesy of Gen. Cass, President of the Allegheny Railroad, he has been enabled to bring back to the city any persons desiring to return after the concert. Tickets may be procured at the musicatore of C. C. Mellor, 81 Wood street; at the warehouse of T. H. Nevin & Co., 26 Wood street, or at the warehouse of C. G. Hussey & Co., 37 Fifth street.

The undersigned takes this opportunity of suggesting the propriety of persons in other localities getting up concerts and fairs for the benefit of the Freedmen, as has been done with such happy results in the interest of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. He has reason to believe that the movement is now on foot in this direction, but hopes that the friends of the Freedmen every where will bear this in mind, and act promptly and energetically in the matter. The commission are greatly in need of funds to enable them to go on with their main work, to wit: organizing schools and sending out efficient teachers and laborers to benefit these poor people. J. S. TRAVELLI,
Gen. Agent Freedmen's Com.

An Interesting Fact—General Grant.

It is not generally known, because it was not desirable until now that it should be known, says the New York *Times*, that General Grant, as soon as it became necessary to prepare Sherman for his march through Carolina, stripped himself of a very large portion of his own troops, in order both to reinforce him and to strengthen the columns at Charleston, Wilmington, Newbern and elsewhere, which were to operate in connection with him, so that the lines at Petersburg and on the James were occupied for the time by barely enough men to hold them.

The *Times* concludes a review of the military career of Lieutenant General Grant as follows:

The moral qualities which General Grant has displayed, great as they has been the display of intellectual vigor with which he has illustrated the annals of war, something far finer, in our opinion, and of which his countrymen may be more justly proud, for they are qualities rare amongst public men in this age, and especially in republican communities. In most modern communities the thirst for distinction is so intense, that it is becoming more and more difficult every year to find men who are willing to do the obscure work of life with diligence and earnestness, and leave their reputation to take care of itself. The photographer, the special artist, the "special correspondent," and the popular historian, must too generally, now-a-days, be perched on the benches, but the able courtier, scholar or soldier can begot to enter the arena, or strive for the prize. It is surely something to have one man who is content to fill the highest post, perhaps, at this moment, the most important position in the republic, for whom the manner in which he does his duty, and not the amount of attention it attracts, is the great concern, and who can sit down, open the record of other men's exploits, even though in the capital of ever fresh fountains to dim the lustre of his own, with a hearty enthusiasm which can only spring from the depths of a pure and honest heart.

We, too, can surely boast, amidst all the petty shortcomings of our time, the possession of many noble, unselfish, accurate and faithful soldiers, "as the historian of the Romans under the Empire ascribes to the epoch of the Cæsars when everything is poisoned with the sense of duty superior to vanity, despisers of boasting, content to toil in obscurity, and shed their blood at the feet of the Eagles of the Empire, unrepining at the cold mistrust of their masters, not clamorous for the honors so sparingly awarded them, but satisfied with the daily wor of their hands, and full of faith in the national destiny which they were accomplishing."

What of the Financial Future?

The money article of the New York *Times*, of Monday, discusses the immediate future. The writer evidently disbelieves in a permanent rally. We quote: These rallies have thus far proved of short vitality. In most instances they have only added to the previous losses of this class of speculators, but whether they are to have better success this week or next, it will probably be the course of prudent merchants to "act as though they had heard further good news" from our victorious armies, *and of the close approach to peace*, and so mark down their goods and reduce their holdings while they may or as rapidly as circumstances will admit, while gold is yet heavy above 150. In domestic cotton fabrics, especially, it may be taken for granted that no sufficiently change in the value of the raw material at home or abroad will take place to authorize a recovery in Goods of Domestic make to anything like the late prices. One of the most heavy two days' losses of the past week, and the principal one, probably, originated in a mistaken confidence on this point, while numerous other and more serious calamities to mercantile credit have, no doubt, been averted by the opposite course of submitting to the first warnings of loss and depreciation.

No doubt the country will be full, so far as both Importers and Domestic Commission men are concerned, of a larger, healthier, and, in the end, more remunerative trade, after the fall in Gold, and the re-opening of all the Cotton ports, and the resumption of business with the South, than the present state of things. Even before the consummation of peace, and through the next three or four months, a decided improvement in the consumptive demand for Imported and Domestic Goods is likely to follow the increased buying ability and disposition of the great body of the people from the appreciation of their greenback currency, which they have never distrusted, even when the rise in Gold last summer seemed to invite them to get rid of it for goods and household supplies far ahead of their immediate wants. The test of this is found in the reduced gold value on first cost abroad, of foreign merchandises taken for home consumption for the New York market. The reduction in eight months is hard on to one half from the consumption of 1863-4, when gold was selling at 250@150 per cent. This economy was voluntary, not forced. A return now to a more generous consumption will be in the same spirit. The volume of gross receipts will be the same. There will be no violent contraction, and no inflation. Peace itself will be no qualified blessing to trade, to manufactures and to the great business of transportation, upon which our railways, canals and shipping depend. The last named interest will be doubled in activity and value when its assessed against piracy, and with the carrying trade of the cotton States restored to it.

DESTRUCTION OF LUMBER.—The loss of the lumbermen residing in Jefferson and Clarion counties, by the recent freshet, was quite large. On the Clarion river the lumber was principally lying on the bank ready to raft in, and was nearly all swept away by the relentless water. Mr. A. S. Rhines, is said to have lost all his boards of 75,000 feet of square timber. Mr. John Barr (Hungarian Mills) lost half his boards and timber and his Mill was almost torn to pieces by a mass of frozen timber, which struck it with such force as to almost completely destroy it. On Sandy Lick very little lumber was lost. Mr. P. Taylor lost about 100 logs, caused by the breaking of his boom. On the North Fork, the loss was considerable. At Fahne's Dam, about two miles above, a treacherous gorge was formed, which it will take a great deal of labor to remove. On account of the gorge, the North Fork lumbermen will be unable to get out any of their rafts this freshet, and perhaps not this spring.

The Maryland Legislature has passed a law enabling all State and local banks to become National banks without invalidating their charters. The National bank system will soon absorb all others throughout Maryland.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

From the Potomac Army.

The Battle on Saturday Last.

Rebels Driven back with Heavy Loss

Lee's Troops Becoming Dispirited

Large number of Rebel Prisoners Taken

Casualties in the 139th Pa. Regiment.

LIEUT. COL. J. G. PARR KILLED

NEW YORK, March 28.

The *Herald's* Sixth Corps correspondent says: Just four hours after the repulse of the rebel attack on the right, the thunder of artillery and the crash of musketry were heard on the left. This time we were the attacking party. Our object was to prevent the rebels from massing their troops, and at the same time to ascertain, if possible, their strength. The rebel line captured is considerably in advance of our line, upon which they had erected an elaborate series of rifle pits, behind which they could have massed twenty thousand men. They were, however, driven out of these works and compelled to take shelter in their forts. The majority, however, preferred to be captured. The charge was made with great gallantry by our men, and the line was occupied, but the rebels massed an overwhelming army of troops, returned and drove our men out. The artillery then opened, during which our assaulting party was reinforced, and another charge was made. It was irresistible, and the rebels soon scattered, though scores remained to be captured. Colonel Dwight, of the 122d New York, was killed in this charge.

The tenacity of the fight is pointed upon as showing that the energy of Lee's troops is dwindling down. They fight like hopeless, not desperate men. Their officers, they do not served with olden energy and precision. The new position gained by this corps is now held by a strong body of our troops, who will be able to repel any attack.

The Second Corps correspondent says: The troops were aroused at an early hour, by reports of firing on the left. Our lines were soon put in line, and a reconnoissance sent out, which returned, bringing in some prisoners. About 4 P. M. the skirmishers on the left were met and driven in off their picket line, and their rifle pits occupied by our troops. About five o'clock, the enemy made an attack. They came up in gallant style, and demonstrated that there was still some fight in them. It was successfully repulsed, however, they soon reformed and again advanced, only to be driven back with great slaughter. Our assaults were thus repulsed until the enemy withdrew.

The Fifth corps correspondent says there was widespread enthusiasm at night over the successful day's fighting. Over 1,000 rebel prisoners were taken, and it is reported that several hundred more have been brought in.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 26, 1865.

The engagement here yesterday was, without doubt, the most important of the campaign for the Union arms that has taken place since our arrival in front of Petersburg. Not only was the enemy met and defeated at every point, but this result demonstrated the fact that they have lost heart in their cause, and that large numbers are ready and anxious to lay down their arms and give up the struggle. They had succeeded in gaining possession of Fort Steadman, they at once fell to plundering baggage in teams, and all that their numbers could do would not make them desist. Those who remained in line fought with nothing like the enthusiasm they exhibited last summer. Many laid down their arms at the first opportunity of reaching the rear. On witnessing this the rebel officers determined to return to their lines, but the supply of ammunition being their men over the works, managed to get a large portion of the assaulting column back in safety. Those who were left behind, after all the bomb proofs and waited for our men to come and take them prisoners. The number of prisoners brought in by the Ninth corps was reported yesterday correctly at 1,800. The loss in this Corps, is not far from 600. The official figures are being made out to-day.

After the fighting ceased at this point of the line, it was thought that the attack might have been made in order to cover a more important movement on the left, and consequently the entire army was put under arms to be ready for any emergency. General Humphrey was ordered to make a reconnoissance in force, in line of battle, to develope the enemy's strength and ascertain their movements. This was done shortly before noon, and his line to our advanced works in or captured for a considerable distance. Our men continued to advance, and part of the division received orders to move against a second line of light works, but the rebels soon after charged the latter in force, and compelled our troops back to the line first taken. This was principally caused by the fire from two batteries which they had brought to bear upon this advanced position. From this time until four p. m. the fighting was very severe, the enemy having retired to their works leaving a strong picket line to cover their flight, but the last one the signal to fall in was sounded along the rebel line and soon after a heavy column appeared, and forming in line of battle, advanced on the charge on Gen. Miles' Division, but they were gallantly received by the heroes of this Division, who drove them back in disorder, with heavy loss.

Twice they repeated the attempt to break our lines, and failing in both, they succeeded to turn our right flank, but Gen. Miles was as ready to receive them here as at other points, and they finally fell back and disappeared, leaving their dead and many wounded on the field. The roar of musketry on this ground was as severe and continuous for two or three hours as ever fell upon the ear, surpassed only by that heard at the Wilderness. Gen. Miles and his officers and men, particularly the Irish Brigade, received the highest praise for their gallant behavior on this occasion. The 3d Division, under Gen. Mott, held the centre of the line, and repulsed each and every one assault with spirit, although the contest here was not as desperate as in front of the 1st Division.

The second division held the extreme left of the line toward Hatcher's Run, the brigade commanded by General Smyth the only being engaged. They advanced at the same time with the rest of the line, and took part of the enemy's works, with a number of prisoners. The losses in the second corps, as near as can be ascertained, are about six hundred and fifty, with probably one hundred missing. Among the casualties are the following: Col. Blaisdell, 40th Pa. Infantry, wounded; Lieut. Colonel Andrews, 20th Indiana, wounded; Major Hamilton, 116th Pa., wounded; Capt. Stewart, 110th Pa., killed.

The engagement between the 6th corps and the enemy was not so severe as at other parts of the line, where the 24th and 9th corps fought. Here also, the object of the attack was to feel the enemy and ascertain if the works were occupied in force. Some of the troops finally reached the rebel pickets and took about 50 prisoners, driving the remainder back to the main works. The enemy's artillery were very active, and did a good deal of mischief. Firing was kept up till dark, without any attempt on their part to regain the lost ground. The casualties in the 6th corps were thirty-five officers and one hundred and fourteen men. Among the killed are Capt. A. E. Douglass, 139th Pa.; M. Moffitt, 122d Ohio, Adj. L. I. Howard, 139th Pa.; Lieut. Col. J. G. Parr, 139th Pa.; Maj. J. J. Fritch, 95d Pa.; Lieut. Col. D. C. Killear, 93d Pa.; Capt. P. Bricker, 14th Pa. Cav.; Capt. Milliken, 43d N. Y.; Capt. J. C. Semple, 139th Pa."

The number of prisoners in our hands as the result of two days' operations is 2,000 enlisted men and 88 officers, besides about 150 wounded in our hospitals. An order is being issued to the army congratulating the officers and men on the splendid victory achieved over the enemies of the country, and thanking them for their behavior on the occasion.

To-day a good deal of picket firing has been kept up along the lines, but without any casualties as far as known. About 200 deserters came in this forenoon, bringing, however, no news.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—A Fortress Monroe letter says: The mail steamer Webster, from City Point, reports all quiet at the front.

CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD SOLD.

CINCINNATI, March 28.

The Central Ohio Railroad was to day sold under decree of the circuit Court of the United States, the purchasers being J. W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and W. H. Clements, President of the Little Miami Railroad Company, who as trustees, duly represent creditors and stockholders, parties to an agreement for the capitalization and re-organization of the affairs of the Company.

MOBILE.

The Expedition against the City—The Rebels Preparing to Defend, but will Surrender.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.

Corps of troops are moving to Navy Cave, on the east side and near Fort Morgan. Three men, one woman and a small boy deserted from Mobile last Wednesday, and arrived here to-day. One of the men is a very intelligent native of Ohio, who was on the river service, and was conscripted by the rebels. He says, and it is believed, there are 15,000 men at Mobile, under command of General Maury. They intend to fight. Active preparations for the coming attack are being made. The opinion in Mobile is that the city will be surrendered without great destruction of property. They know of the large force coming, and will attempt to make the best of a bad thing.

The troops are moving from the west command is reported to have left itself into shape. Maj. Gen. Canby's expedition will leave in three days. "Mobile will be an early capture," is in the mouths of all men.

A case has been tried in England which turned upon the question whether the word "team" meant a wagon and horses, or the horses only. It was decided to mean the latter, and the Duke of Marlborough, who was the plaintiff, lost the suit.

SHERMAN.

Battle Near Smithfield.

Rebels Routed from their Entrenchments.

Sherman's Occupation of Smithfield

The Battle of Averysboro.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

The Rebels Beaten and Fall Back.

Special Dispatch to Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 28.

The *Herald's* Newbern special says: The recent order of Gen. Grant prohibiting all trade communication with the enemy, is having a salutary effect in this department and is just what was needed.

The railroad between Kinston and Goldsboro was left in good condition, with the exception of the bridges. They will be built up so that by Saturday or Sunday cars can be run all the way from Moorehead City to Goldsboro, if not to Raleigh. The people of Goldsboro had generally remained there and welcomed our troops with hearty enthusiasm.

The *Tribune's* Goldsboro special of the 22d gives the following account of Sherman's and Schofield's movements:—Gen. Cox advanced from Kinston on Sunday morning, and the remainder of the corps followed on Monday morning. The enemy had already fallen back, leaving the road clear, but destroying the bridges and culverts. A body of the enemy's cavalry disputed our advance, but the rebels massed an overwhelming army of troops, returned and drove our men out. The artillery then opened, during which our assaulting party was reinforced, and another charge was made. It was irresistible, and the rebels soon scattered, though scores remained to be captured. Colonel Dwight, of the 122d New York, was killed in this charge.

The tenacity of the fight is pointed upon as showing that the energy of Lee's troops is dwindling down. They fight like hopeless, not desperate men. Their officers, they do not served with olden energy and precision. The new position gained by this corps is now held by a strong body of our troops, who will be able to repel any attack.

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The engagement here yesterday was, without doubt, the most important of the campaign for the Union arms that has taken place since our arrival in front of Petersburg. Not only was the enemy met and defeated at every point, but this result demonstrated the fact that they have lost heart in their cause, and that large numbers are ready and anxious to lay down their arms and give up the struggle. They had succeeded in gaining possession of Fort Steadman, they at once fell to plundering baggage in teams, and all that their numbers could do would not make them desist. Those who remained in line fought with nothing like the enthusiasm they exhibited last summer. Many laid down their arms at the first opportunity of reaching the rear. On witnessing this the rebel officers determined to return to their lines, but the supply of ammunition being their men over the works, managed to get a large portion of the assaulting column back in safety. Those who were left behind, after all the bomb proofs, and waited for our men to come and take them prisoners. The number of prisoners brought in by the Ninth corps was reported yesterday correctly at 1,800. The loss in this Corps, is not far from 600. The official figures are being made out to-day.

After the fighting ceased at this point of the line, it was thought that the attack might have been made in order to cover a more important movement on the left, and consequently the entire army was put under arms to be ready for any emergency. General Humphrey was ordered to make a reconnoissance in force, in line of battle, to develope the enemy's strength and ascertain their movements. This was done shortly before noon, and his line to our advanced works in or captured for a considerable distance. Our men continued to advance, and part of the division received orders to move against a second line of light works, but the rebels soon after charged the latter in force, and compelled our troops back to the line first taken. This was principally caused by the fire from two batteries which they had brought to bear upon this advanced position. From this time until four p. m. the fighting was very severe, the enemy having retired to their works leaving a strong picket line to cover their flight, but the last one the signal to fall in was sounded along the rebel line and soon after a heavy column appeared, and forming in line of battle, advanced on the charge on Gen. Miles' Division, but they were gallantly received by the heroes of this Division, who drove them back in disorder, with heavy loss.

Twice they repeated the attempt to break our lines, and failing in both, they succeeded to turn our right flank, but Gen. Miles was as ready to receive them here as at other points, and they finally fell back and disappeared, leaving their dead and many wounded on the field. The roar of musketry on this ground was as severe and continuous for two or three hours as ever fell upon the ear, surpassed only by that heard at the Wilderness. Gen. Miles and his officers and men, particularly the Irish Brigade, received the highest praise for their gallant behavior on this occasion. The 3d Division, under Gen. Mott, held the centre of the line, and repulsed each and every one assault with spirit, although the contest here was not as desperate as in front of the 1st Division.

The second division held the extreme left of the line toward Hatcher's Run, the brigade commanded by General Smyth the only being engaged. They advanced at the same time with the rest of the line, and took part of the enemy's works, with a number of prisoners. The losses in the second corps, as near as can be ascertained, are about six hundred and fifty, with probably one hundred missing. Among the casualties are the following: Col. Blaisdell, 40th Pa. Infantry, wounded; Lieut. Colonel Andrews, 20th Indiana, wounded; Major Hamilton, 116th Pa., wounded; Capt. Stewart, 110th Pa., killed.

The engagement between the 6th corps and the enemy was not so severe as at other parts of the line, where the 24th and 9th corps fought. Here also, the object of the attack was to feel the enemy and ascertain if the works were occupied in force. Some of the troops finally reached the rebel pickets and took about 50 prisoners, driving the remainder back to the main works. The enemy's artillery were very active, and did a good deal of mischief. Firing was kept up till dark, without any attempt on their part to regain the lost ground. The casualties in the 6th corps were thirty-five officers and one hundred and fourteen men. Among the killed are Capt. A. E. Douglass, 139th Pa.; M. Moffitt, 122d Ohio, Adj. L. I. Howard, 139th Pa.; Lieut. Col. J. G. Parr, 139th Pa.; Maj. J. J. Fritch, 95d Pa.; Lieut. Col. D. C. Killear, 93d Pa.; Capt. P. Bricker, 14th Pa. Cav.; Capt. Milliken, 43d N. Y.; Capt. J. C. Semple, 139th Pa."

The number of prisoners in our hands as the result of two days' operations is 2,000 enlisted men and 88 officers, besides about 150 wounded in our hospitals. An order is being issued to the army congratulating the officers and men on the splendid victory achieved over the enemies of the country, and thanking them for their behavior on the occasion.

To-day a good deal of picket firing has been kept up along the lines, but without any casualties as far as known. About 200 deserters came in this forenoon, bringing, however, no news.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—A Fortress Monroe letter says: The mail steamer Webster, from City Point, reports all quiet at the front.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE DRAFT.

Important Order by Provost Marshal General Fry.

Regulations about Draft Associations

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The following has just been issued by the Provost Marshal General. The twenty-third section of the Act approved March 3d, 1865, provides that any person enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of the draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits, not subject to the draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principal at the time the recruits are thus mustered in, in order that credit may be given to the Sub-District for recruits furnished, and the draft made only for the deficiency remaining after crediting them and other recruits. It is necessary that all the members of the association shall belong to some sub-District. Previous to the commencement of the draft, the association will furnish the Provost Marshal of the District a list of names of its members, designating their order and numbering them accordingly. This list will not be altered or increased after the draft shall have commenced. When the draft shall have been made, the recruit standing at the head of the list will be taken as the substitute of the first man drafted, then the second on the list will be taken as substitutes of said men drafted, and so on until the list of recruits is exhausted by drafted men who belong to the association, or until all members of the association who have been drafted are exempt. When numbers of recruits furnished by the association exceeds the number of men drafted from its ranks, though credited to sub-districts, will create no claim for exemption of any person who was ever a member of the association whose service is exempted from that draft, but are liable to be drafted in a future call.

From North Carolina.

The Late Fight at Bentonville

Seven Thousand Rebels Captured

Sherman's Junction with Terry and Schofield.

He in now able to sweep all before Him

Reinforcements and Supplies going to Sherman.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 28.

A Newbern letter of the 24th, says: The enemy captured three guns on the first day of the battle at Bentonville, but on the arrival of the 17th and 24th corps, the enemy were driven in all directions, leaving these three guns and seven others, besides 7,000 prisoners, and their dead and wounded. Deserters are coming in in large numbers.

Sherman, with the junction of Terry and Schofield, is now only seventeen miles from Raleigh, before him. Sherman's wagons have arrived at Kinston for supplies. He will refit and be ready to move again on Goldsboro as soon as his cause. Sherman's wounded will be brought forward and passed on to Newbern. The people along Sherman-Schofield's route gave the troops a hearty welcome.

A letter from Morehead City, North Carolina, of the 25th, says: Quartermaster General Meigs and staff arrived here to-day. Forty-four sail with supplies are rapidly arriving, which are being sent to the front by rail. Many miles of railroad have been destroyed by the enemy, for what of water, and on one steamer which sailed with 300 30 were lost.

Transports continue to arrive. Sherman are arriving at Newbern. Five hundred arrived there last night, and 2,000 reached Kinston at the same time.

Reinforcements for Sherman are continually arriving. Our troops will doubtless take a few days rest. Gen. Sherman may make brief visit to Gen. Grant.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Resumption of the Draft in New York

Statement of R. Cobb Kennedy the Spy

TRIAL OF BOUNTY JUMPERS.

Enlargement of Government Printing Building.

Pres't. Lincoln's Visit to the Front.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners and Deserters.

Newspaper Correspondent to be Tried

Special Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 28.

The *Express* announces that the draft will be resumed in some districts to-morrow. Orders will probably be issued to drafted men to report for duty or obtain substitutes within a brief time. Recruiting has been very dull for several days.

The *Herald* publishes a document, sworn to by Kennedy, the hotel burner, before his execution, which shows the attempt to burn New York was made with the knowledge and approval of the rebel authorities here, and of leading rebels in Canada, who have heretofore denied knowing anything about it.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The trial of bounty brokers, arrested in New York by Colonel Baker, are proceeding here rapidly before the military commission. They will get summary justice very speedily.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Employees in the Bureau of the Commissioner of Patents, Hon. D. P. Holloway, have presented that gentleman with a handsome album, containing their photographs, one hundred in number. The occasion was the fourth anniversary of Mr. Holloway's control.

The Government Printing Bureau building is about completed, and Congress will be asked liberal appropriations for this purpose. Printing has accumulated to such a degree that some of the documents ordered printed in December are not yet finished.

The tax sale appointed for the 10th of April at St. Augustine, Florida, has been suspended until further orders.

A gentleman, who to-day arrived from the front, says: While, on Saturday morning, Gen. Grant and the President and his party were on their way from City Point to witness a review in the army of the Potomac, and when about twenty miles from that place, General Parke, just from the battle field, approached, and gave a circumstantial account of the fight at Fort Steadman. General Grant thanked him, and the President also complimented him highly for the manner in which he and the officers and men under his command had conducted themselves in the conflict.

The party resumed their journey and stopped at a fort within a mile and a half of the fort from the parapet of which they had a good view of the contending parties. They afterwards continued their trip, their extreme stopping place being within six miles of Richmond. The President has been indulging in riding on horseback, and his health has been considerably improved since he left Washington. He may not return for a day or two.

The hospital steamer State of Maine arrived this morning with 506 wounded in the engagement of Saturday at Fort Steadman. Yesterday a transport left City Point for Point Lookout with 1,600 rebel prisoners, captured on Saturday. To-day a steamer brought up 218 rebel deserters, all of whom came within our lines on the 24th and 24th.

White's guerrillas, who have been operating in Fairfax county, have gone up the Shenandoah valley.

R. S. Osborn, newspaper correspondent, arrested for furnishing, for publication, certain bond information in relation to the expedition against Fort Fisher, was taken from the Old Capitol yesterday and sent to New York, to be turned over to Maj. Gen. Dix for trial.

Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, left to-day for Savannah on business connected with his department.

IN ANOTHER SCRAPE.—A colored woman named Mrs. Strange appeared before the Mayor yesterday and entered a complaint against her husband, charging him with desertion. A warrant was issued and the recreant husband arrested just as he was about to elope with another damsel. He was locked up for a hearing to-day. Strange was married under peculiar circumstances last week, by Alderman Owston, and his persistent refusal to provide for his wife has brought him into another difficulty, and made him the second subject of the new law.

The Battle at Fort Steadman.

Desperate Fighting by the Rebels.

Gallantry of the Union Troops.

HIGHLY INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 27.

The *Tribune's* correspondent with the left wing of the Army of the Potomac, on the 26th says: The 24 and 5th Corps were in motion this morning. The 24 was pushed forward to the outer line of works, and shortly after three o'clock the corps became hotly engaged with Johnson's division of Anderson's corps. General Humphrey succeeded in driving in the enemy's picket line on to his main line, which speedily moved up to the front, and a desperate engagement took place. After repeated charges the 24 Corps seized the rifle pits of the rebel line and hold them up to the present time.

The Sixth Corps formed a line of battle along their main line of defense, and shortly after the Second Corps moved forward. Wright sent his Second and Third

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third Stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the detailed development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Rebel Failure.

The failure of the rebel attack last Saturday morning proves to have been even greater than it was reported. Their loss was between six and seven thousand men—probably one-tenth of LEE's entire force. In fact, it was one of the most serious reverses sustained by the enemy for many months, and at a moment when the loss of every man tells directly on the result. That there was a weak spot in our lines is explained by the fact that Grant, with his accustomed foresight, has lately sent large reinforcements to Sherman, and thereby measurably weakened himself. Still our men were strong enough to win a glorious victory—a turn which, after all, would seem to prove that it was not owing so much to weakness as an improper distribution of our strength, that the rebels broke through. We presume it will be somewhile before LEE makes another attempt.

Giving It Up.

Perhaps the most significant of the numerous signs of the times portending the early overthrow of the rebellion, is the fact that its sympathizers in the North give up the contest. If anything, they have been more determined than the Southern people, and have had quite as many reasons for desiring the success of a cause to advocate which was both unnatural and expensive. It is not to be presumed, therefore, they would give up as long as there was the slightest prospect, and the white feather in this quarter may be taken to indicate in what light the rebel leaders, with whom they are on more or less intimate relations, view the prospect. We may readily suppose the N. Y. *World* would hold on so long as the rebel leaders did, and it is this that gives to its declarations now that the Southern cause is utterly hopeless, its significance. The *World*, of Monday, undertook to give "some good advice to the South," and we think it was eminently successful. We quote:

> We do not want the Southern ear for the purpose of communicating these facts; on this head the South needs war information. Nor is the proper inference from them so difficult to draw as to call for much assistance. What we would like to impress upon the Southern people is the importance to them—seeing that success must be in their own eyes nearly hopeless—of so acting in this emergency that friends of the Constitution in the loyal States may cooperate with them for the defense and protection of their and our common rights. In addressing them we would reason from their stand point; for we should expect to convince nobody by reasoning from principles which they do not admit.
>
> It should be evident to every reflecting man in the South, that the most vital stab that can be dealt to State rights in the existence of the war, now that the contest has become, on their side, hopeless. The only practical question that remains for their decision is whether they will hereafter be equal members of the Union, or territorial dependencies. The policy of the Democratic party would make them the former, if the Republican party, the latter. But the Democratic policy has little chance of success, so long as the South furnishes to the Federal Government such strong and obvious reasons for keeping up large armies for holding them in subjection. The politic thing for the South to do is to disband its armies, cease resisting on its rights under the Constitution, but not prejudicing those rights by setting up untenable claims, and by this evidence of determination to perform their *duties*, they will be in the strongest possible position for securing their *rights*. The pretext of military necessity for which the Constitution has been overriden, will then have no color or plausibility, and the Administration will have to pursue their scheme of centralization, their design will have no cloak to cover its hideous nakedness.

Had the *World*, instead of being the ally of the rebels in the North, by doing its utmost to alienate support from the Government, instead of encouraging the South to continue the contest till the Democratic party obtained possession of the Government, when Southern independence would be recognized, used language like the above, and had it been the language of the Democratic party, who can say the war would not have ended many months ago, and thousands of lives and millions of money been saved? Impartial history will hold the Democratic party responsible for no small share of the blood and treasure spent in prosecuting the war. Its course was solely in view of party interests; and the advice of the *World* now, it would seem, is for no higher motive. "The Democratic party," the Republican organ asserts, "it says, so long as the South wages war against the Government—a self evident truth, we conclude; for the "Democratic policy" and the rebel policy have been so nearly identical that it was impossible to support one and not the other. We will not undertake to say there were not loyal-hearted Democrats who have stuck to their party; but we undertake to say that there is not a man in the North who does not felt how grievous was the burden imposed by the unpatriotic course of the party. Who will say that had the Democratic party continued to work up to the line on which it stood at the outset, it would not have been in power to-day?

The *World* confesses it, and to regain the lost ground it changes front. It is the language of loss. Faithlessness in the past is a poor title to the confidence of those who have been betrayed. The *World* and the Democratic party must stand upon the record of the past three years—of opposition to the Government, efforts to divide the North, complicity with riots, and a policy that has afforded the rebels in arms their almost sole ground of hope.

Mr. Stephens as a Rebel.

There is a dubiousness and a mystery about Mr. STEPHENS' history and character, these four years past. Since he became Vice President of the Confederacy, he has been far less conspicuous than he was before. In his case surely "vaulting ambition did o'er leap itself and fall on the other side." He was, at the beginning of the unhallowed rebellion, more prominent as its opposer, because the time had not come, than he has since been in its support. He has not figured largely as an insurgent. He was a man of too large mind, to turn in so small a space. Some strain or dislocation of mind or conscience has, perhaps, befallen him in his tergiversation, and this may have been the occasion of his comparative inactivity, in the field of his unfortunate choice.

A few times he has emerged from his obscurity and retirement, with the look of repentance and despondency on his brow. Once has he asked to pass our lines, and once again has he passed them, on an alleged errand of reconciliation. Both efforts were unsuccessful; both petitions were properly refused. What he is doing or where he is staying, since his return, is as little known as the daily doings of the Grand Lama or the Tycoon. That he is no favorite with the Richmond insurgents is evident, from their venomous flings at him. That he is mourning over his own folly in consorting with these traitors we have not a doubt. That he has the slightest hope for the Confederacy, we cannot believe, or that he has the feeblest anticipation of his own reinstatement in the confidence of the country. Awaiting repentance is a moderate punishment for such a man acting as he has done.

Operating Expenses of Railroads.

From the report of the New York and Erie Railroad we learn that the operating and repairs for 1864, were 65 7-10 per cent. of the gross receipts.

On the Pennsylvania Central, the operating expenses for the same year were 65.7-10 per cent.

On the Philadelphia and Erie road, which is operated by the Pennsylvania Central, for 70 per cent. of the gross earnings, the expenses amounted to $43,151 82—more than the 70 per cent, received.

On the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road, the operating expenses were 47½ per cent of the gross earnings.

Eight years ago, (1857) the average of the operating expenses of fifteen of the principal roads in Massachusetts, was 61 per cent. of the gross earnings.

A Paris letter says the news of the fall of Charleston caused a greater sensation than any event since the fall of Sebastopol, and brought down the Mexican bonds five per cent.

Free Trade Preaching from a Railroad Stand Point.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I call your attention to the following extract from the report of George W. Cass, President of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, as illustrating the extent to which political prejudice may confuse the opinion of an able man of business:

"Notwithstanding the unusually large expenditure to the track in the past two years, we have been without casualties resulting from defective track—but fortunately none of a very serious nature so far as regarded the public. These casualties were the result of a defective material, notwithstanding the efforts of the company to obtain the very best. The enormously increased cost of railroad iron, and the difficulty of getting a supply, always results in an inferior produce by manufacturers; and this rule finds no exception at the present time.

"This evil is aggravated by the virtual withdrawal of foreign competition in the supply of articles necessary to the repair of railways and machinery, caused by protective tariffs and paper currency. These remarks apply not only to iron rails, but to most manufactures of iron and steel used in the repair of railways and the machinery upon them."

I assume this to be a statement of honest belief, yet it is mistaken in theory as well as in fact. The public know, if General Cass does not, that a majority of casualties on his road and on other roads during the past year, cannot be attributed to defective material, either in rails or machinery. Indeed it is notorious that most accidents have been caused by want of sufficient motive power for the largely increased business, and of labor to repair the defects which result from it; and more than all the necessity of replacing skilled operatives drawn away to the army or into more remunerative employment—with ignorant and incompetent men, without proper sense of responsibility, and, in many instances, careless as to how their duties were discharged.

The General says, "The *increase* of earnings over the previous year is 38.9 10 per cent." "The working expenses of the year are one and four-tenths per cent. less than the previous year, notwithstanding *the increase in the cost of material, labor and taxes.*" The increase in earnings is attributed, in part, to the larger proportion of passenger traffic, yet it seems that this has increased but eight per cent. It thus appears that the road has done more than one-third more business, upon an expense of say two-thirds of the material and labor heretofore employed. This assumed, of course, this "the increased cost of material and labor," has been paid by the company, in which case they would get much less for their money. Either this is true, or if nearly the same amount of material and labor has been expended, then the quality must be greatly inferior. If "the enormous price of railroad iron, and the difficulty of getting a supply" always results in the use of inferior materials by the manufacturer, what effect would the enormous price of materials and labor have upon railroad companies? Would they use an inferior article? Manifestly this company has done so. The public must believe that both in quantity and quality it supply a good article, and will regard with contempt the effort of General Cass to throw the blame of all casualties upon the iron manufacturers. They are ready now, as heretofore, to produce just such an article as their customers want, and if General Cass has not obtained good materials, it is because he would not pay their cost. How virtuous are the committees of railroad iron! How vicious are the manufacturers of it!

The General goes on to say "this evil is aggravated by the virtual withdrawal of foreign competition, in the supply of articles necessary to the repairs of railways and machinery caused by the protective tariffs and paper currency.

This not at protective tariffs would have a happy effect in Berks county, where they are still voting for General Jackson. General Cass can easily ascertain that every ton of railroad iron imported in Pennsylvania, pays the Government a duty as great as that imposed upon imported rails, and that saving the price of freight, there is no protection to the American manufacturer. If General Cass understood his own interests he would ask, not that duties be reduced, but that they should be doubled. Unless this is done, the continued fall of gold must result in a general suspension of all manufacturing industry. Already General Cass has encouraged cheaper and meaner rails, but he would have nothing to carry over his road. A consummation which, he thinks, is devoutly to be wished. It would soon shut up the mines and mills build and sustain railroads—directly by their products, and indirectly by sustaining all other industry, and create a market for the products of the forest and the field. It is the interest of railroad companies to have a cheap currency, and meaner railroads, and they would have nothing to carry over his road. A consummation which, he thinks, is devoutly to be wished. It would soon shut up the mines and mills build and sustain railroads—directly by their products, and indirectly by sustaining all other industry, and create a market for the products of the forest and the field. It is the interest of railroad companies—of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad in particular—to have a currency depreciated to the means of educating their own children; the prospect of leaving them, in case of death, with a competency—not to be thrust out on the charities of a cold and selfish world. They should be able to live in such a manner as will secure the respect of parents and pupils. Generally their sole income is their salary. Occupied as their thoughts are with their profession, attempts to increase their means by trade or speculation will, in most cases, prove failures. And yet, I sometimes hear teachers declaim loudly against all considerations of pecuniary reward. They profess to be entirely above it. This is sheer folly, arising from a want of self-knowledge. Give them property that will yield them a handsome income and they would not remain in their present positions another year. They of all men, have a right to compensation—a liberal compensation for the education which they lavish on themselves and their families to secure it if possible. "He that neglects his own house is worse than an infidel." Equally so is he that neglects his own interests. If he devotes his own talents, which are worth, in most cases, more than $10,000 or $100,000 a year, gratuitously or nearly so, is no duty and may not wrong. Were a higher salary paid, the work of the teacher, would be better appreciated and the teacher's power to do good increased.

Liberal and intelligent men should not be whining that these tators should be ill requited. There is now in my a teacher who for thirty-five years has been pursuing his self-finding work most successfully and enthusiastically. Filling his sphere most remarkable manner thousands of men and women for high positions in life, and who all this time has been grappling with the wolf at the hand of want. He has been compelled to deny himself the books that his soul longed for, the means of educating his own children as he desired, and now when age is unfitting him for further service, poverty stares him in the face. No man in his State has done a greater influence on its youth. Those immediately around him, though they may be ignorant of his merit, would mob elsewhere. One of the first and best generals in our army, and many of the leading every profession came from his hands.

In this city of great wealth and unlimited resources, where intelligent and educated men, whose salaries are but little more than the parents of some of their pupils pay their ignorant coachman, how is the system of educated labor? Here the comparative estimate of trained souls and trained horses. This degradation of the teacher is felt injuriously on the soul. He is respected for his teaching by the dissolved and his regard for his instructions lessened. Where learning is appreciated this is not so. Let us in this department sow liberally, and we shall reap liberally; pay well and we shall have good teachers, intelligent sons and daughters, and soon intelligent citizens.

W.

The Teacher's Reward.

When the qualifications of a successful teacher are considered, his literary attainments requiring many years of close study, his patience, kindness, impartiality, energy, enthusiasm, self-sacrifice, self control, and ability to control others and also his severe, exhausting and monotonous labors, often in a few years wearing out his life, it would seem that every one would unhesitatingly say, he, above all others should be amply rewarded. To this catalogue should also be added the fact that the wisdom and experience shown in the profession is not usually, as in other cases, bringing increase of salary. Then the nature of his work, if understood, would, it would seem, render it still more evident that liberal compensation should be in intelligent and wealthy communities, be granted him. "Mothers and teachers plant the seeds of nearly all the good and evil in the world." The greatest of all works is to form and fashion a man and to build him in temperance, truth, honesty and piety. This is the work of the schools. How is it performed? Would you have a poor, half-taught, half-educated man, who is ignorant of the principles of a higher model than elsewhere. One of the first and best generals in our army, and many of the leading every profession came from his hands.

The Marietta, Ohio, *Register* says: "We hear that 'the well in the woods,' on the Smithson place, Aurelius township, is doing a very fine business—pumps daily from twelve to fifteen barrels of oil, right straight along. It belongs to a Pittsburgh company—Fitearn & Co. We learn from a reliable source that a good 'show' of oil has been struck in the Big Run region at the first and second wells below Cutler Station. The first well is 50 feet deep, and oil is becoming quite abundant—the second is seventy feet deep, with very promising indications. The best show, however, is in the Vernon well, four miles northeasterly from Marietta. This well is near the Athens county line. Oil was first struck in the cistern of the saw mill at that point, which led to the sinking of the well, and at sixty-five feet deep, the oil was struck in large quantity. Farmer says oil can be taken off in considerable quantities."

About $100,000 will be expended this spring and ensuing summer on Meigs creek, in Morgan county, in the territory along the eight-eighth being leased or sold to parties who will develop the same.

On McElhaney Run, seven miles above McConnelsville, Ohio, a fine strike is reported to have been made by a New York firm. At the depth of about thirty feet, a splendid article of refining oil was struck, and a quantity taken out with the sand pump.

General Oil News.

The oil excitement is on the increase in Indianapolis, and daily pilgrimages are made to the Dalzell Spring, near the city, to examine its indications. A company has been organized to bore at the Spring, and expects to begin operations about the first of April.

It is stated that oil has been found in hopeful quantities in Cass county, Michigan, about ten miles northeast of Elkhart, on the Michigan southern railroad. Several farmers who sold out their claims in that county (Berrien) at six, and have settled about Elkhart, have visited the district and pronounce the prospects only equal to the early developments of the Pithole region. The indications are that oil is found saturating a bog at the base of a range of hills, and that it is the genuine article there can be no doubt. Persons who were present when it of Elkhart have taken hold of the matter and will proceed to develop the territory.

A correspondent gives the following description of the late discovery of an oil well by Eckel & Patterson on Buffalo Run, West Virginia. It is not vouched for: "On last Thursday afternoon, while boring at the depth of about 600 feet, a great force of gas in the well became manifest, and upon drawing the tools, a violent explosion took place at the bottom, which carried the auger, bits and blue sand-stone into the air above the top of the derrick, and a flow of brackish water and oil commenced to the full capacity of the bore. The 24 hours Buffalo Run was about one foot higher than its ordinary stage of expressing this opinion, that there has never been an administration in the United States since the time of the revolutionary war up to this hour more entirely favorable to peace with all foreign countries, and more especially favorable to peace with this country, than the government of Mr. Lincoln is this day. [Hear, hear, hear.] I will undertake to say that the most exact investigator of what has taken place in the United States cannot point to a single word, or act of the President Lincoln, has said, or a single line he has written, or a single act he has done which could be construed into a disposition on his part to make war upon this country. [Hear, hear.] I am not of opinion that anger or passion or ill feeling towards this country which some people here imagine to influence the feelings of the people of Canada is not for war, if England is not for war, if the United States are not for war, whence this fear of invasion?

He continued:

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He continued:

"We have no complaint to make against the Government of the United States—[hear, hear]—on the contrary, the most friendly and honorable manner in all the matters that may have been between us. No doubt there are claims which they have put forward, not urging them at present, but laying the ground for their discussion at some future time. No doubt, also, we have claims upon them which we do not put forward at present, but have announced to be claims which at some future time may be discussed. But I should trust that we both feel it to be for the interest—aye, and for the honor of the two countries, that peace should be preserved, and that matters of this sort ought to be capable of a friendly and amicable adjustment. [Cheers.] All I can say is that the Government, as long as they continue to be chargeable with the conduct of affairs, will do everything that the honor and interests of the country permit them to do to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries."

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

REPORTED STRIKE IN OHIO

THE STRIKE IN INDIANA COUNTY.

ACTIVITY IN ALL DIRECTIONS

Speculation in oil territory is not now so brisk as it was a week since, owing to the fact that the lessees and owners of oil lands are busily engaged in boring for oil. On Oil Creek and in the immediate vicinity of Oil City, the losses by the recent disastrous freshet are industriously employed in repairing damages, and so far we have not heard of serious injury to any of the wells. Walnut Island suffered severely by the flood. About twenty wells are down and going down on the Island, from which everything was swept except one tank and one derrick.

The Indiana county Strike.

The Sirwell Company, on Monday at noon, at the depth of one hundred and twenty feet, struck oil in their well on the Conemaugh in sufficient quantities to warrant them in ceasing boring and to use the pump. The oil is of the lubricating quality and very heavy, coming up in congulated masses, resembling liver. It is thought the company will be compelled to modify the oil in the well in some manner, in order to get it up. This well is on the Graham farm, on the Westmoreland side of the Conemaugh river, in what is known as Deep Hollow, one mile and a half west of Blairsville. The Sirwell Co., which is the fortunate possessor of the well, is composed of Colonel Wm. Sirwell, of Kittanning, and Mr. B. P. Morse, of Baltimore. The company first struck a vein of oil one day last week at a depth of seventy feet. Some forty years ago a salt well was sunk in the vicinity of this new oil well, but was abandoned in consequence of the presence of oil. The strike by the Sirwell Company has caused great excitement in Blairsville, and a company has been organized, which purposes to bore near the town, the belief being general that there is good oil territory in abundance in that vicinity. The Sirwell Company intend to sink other wells on their property.

The Morton Oil Well in Erie, it is said, on Saturday, commenced blowing water and gas to the top of the derrick, with also small quantities of oil. It is down 455 feet.

Ohio Oil News.

An oil well put down by an Eastern Company near Eaglesport, Muskingum county, Ohio, it is said, will prove a paying one to its owners. On Friday last, when at a depth of thirty five feet, a cavity in the rock was reached, and the auger sunk down about six-teen inches. Sand pumping afterwards discovered the fact of the presence of oil, which has since filled up the well to a depth of about fifteen feet. The company will commence pumping as soon as the necessary preparations can be made. We have seen a specimen of the oil, says the editor of the Zanesville *Courier*, which promises well as a lubricator, and is what is denominated heavy oil. The Muskingum Valley contains seventy-five miles of the coal vein, and from some of the company's leases near Otsego, in Muskingum county.

The Marietta, Ohio, *Register* says: "We hear that 'the well in the woods,' on the Smithson place, Aurelius township, is doing a very fine business—pumps daily from twelve to fifteen barrels of oil, right straight along. It belongs to a Pittsburgh company—Fitearn & Co. We learn from a reliable source that a good 'show' of oil has been struck in the Big Run region at the first and second wells below Cutler Station. The first well is 50 feet deep, and oil is becoming quite abundant—the second is seventy feet deep, with very promising indications. The best show, however, is in the Vernon well, four miles northeasterly from Marietta. This well is near the Athens county line. Oil was first struck in the cistern of the saw mill at that point, which led to the sinking of the well, and at sixty-five feet deep, the oil was struck in large quantity. Farmer says oil can be taken off in considerable quantities."

About $100,000 will be expended this spring and ensuing summer on Meigs creek, in Morgan county, in the territory along the eight-eighth being leased or sold to parties who will develop the same.

On McElhaney Run, seven miles above McConnelsville, Ohio, a fine strike is reported to have been made by a New York firm. At the depth of about thirty feet, a splendid article of refining oil was struck, and a quantity taken out with the sand pump.

General Oil News.

The oil excitement is on the increase in Indianapolis, and daily pilgrimages are made to the Dalzell Spring, near the city, to examine its indications. A company has been organized to bore at the Spring, and expects to begin operations about the first of April.

It is stated that oil has been found in hopeful quantities in Cass county, Michigan, about ten miles northeast of Elkhart, on the Michigan southern railroad. Several farmers who sold out their claims in that county (Berrien) at six, and have settled about Elkhart, have visited the district and pronounce the prospects only equal to the early developments of the Pithole region. The indications are that oil is found saturating a bog at the base of a range of hills, and that it is the genuine article there can be no doubt. Persons who were present when it of Elkhart have taken hold of the matter and will proceed to develop the territory.

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

Insufficiency of Hose Complained Of.

Inspector of Buildings Recommended

Fire Alarm Telegraph Advocated.

Practical and Valuable Suggestions.

Below will be found the first annual report of Fire Marshal N. Grattan Murphy. It is a well written document, and will be perused with interest by our readers generally:—

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 144 4TH STREET, } PITTSBURGH, March 27, 1865. }

To the Hon. the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Penn'a.

In conformity with the requisitions of the 7th section, 9th article of Assembly of this Commonwealth providing for the appointment of a Fire Marshal for Allegheny county, which renders it the duty of that officer on the fourth Monday of March in each year to make report in writing to your Honorable Court of his proceedings as Fire Marshal during the preceding year, I have the honor to make this my first report, which embraces a period of seven months, dating from my appointment on the 20th day of August, 1864.

In the detailed statement herewith submitted will be found an accurate account of all the fires which have occurred in this county during the period in which I have served; the origin and cause of every fire occurring during this period, so far as a careful investigation has rendered it possible to ascertain the same; the nature and value of the property injured or destroyed thereby—distinguishing the property which was insured from that which was not; the amount of insurance in each case, and the names of owners and of all parties interested in the property injured or destroyed.

The aggregate number of fires was 33; the amount of insurance on property was $235 378; the alleged gross loss, $268,178; and the amount paid by the underwriters, $126 481.

It is a cause of gratification to the subscriber to be able to state that during the term of his official service, whilst many of our northern cities have been severe sufferers from the destroying element, there has been no case within the bounds of his jurisdiction of a very extensive and appalling destruction. The principal losses which have taken place have been in manufactories.

Happily our citizens have not been called upon to deplore the loss of the life of any of their number, except in two instances. The first was the case of the venerable Thomas Dickson, who on the morning of the 1st of February last, while attempting to escape from the fire occurring in the house of his son, at No. 629 Liberty street, was precipitated from a window into the area, and almost instantly killed. The second fatality was that of David L. Sims, an active member of the Allegheny Fire Company, who had but recently returned from Baltimore, in which he had faithfully and courageously served the country for three years in the Sixty-first regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The instantaneous death of Mr. Sims took place at the very door of the engine house of the Allegheny Hose Company by the falling of a gable wall at the tobacco factory of Messrs. Wilson Hays & Co., in Irwin street, on the morning of the 6th of March, instant, at which time a young fireman belonging to the same Company, named Edward Magee, was very seriously injured, but who, I am pleased to be able to state, is likely to recover.

After a rigid scrutiny into the causes of all the conflagrations I have been unable to discover that any of them could be traced to the hand of the incendiary, except in two cases of comparatively minor importance.

I would here beg leave to call the attention of your honors and the public to the fact that the Fire Department of the two cities labors under great and serious disadvantage for the speedy and efficient prosecution of their operations from the absence of a proper and adequate system of Fire Alarm and Signals. So deficient are some companies in this respect that they are not provided with even a fire bell. From the want of a properly constructed arrangement for the speedy communication of the intelligence of the locality of a fire, much valuable time is lost at the earliest stage of its progress, when a period of fifteen or twenty minutes is of vital importance in quelling the flames. Besides, great confusion would be avoided; much valuable property, as well as life, be saved, by the introduction into our cities of a well contrived and constructed "Fire Alarm." In the opinion of the subscriber, derived from his own observation and experience, and the information upon the subject which he has received from persons conversant with the use and value, in all the larger cities of our country into which they have been introduced, they are invaluable aids to the firemen in the performance of their arduous and benevolent duties, and he believes so populous and wealthy cities as Pittsburgh and Allegheny should not be deterred for a single day from the adoption by considerations of the expense that would be required to be incurred by their erection. I trust that when a movement shall be made in this direction, no mistaken and false views of economy may prevail with those having it in charge, but that a substantial and durable system will be adopted, believing, as I do, that a proper expenditure at the outset will be found in the end to be the most efficient and economical plan.

I append a list of steam fire engines, hose companies, and the number of feet of hose within my Department. And here I would ask to be permitted to mention that many of the hose companies are deficient in the necessary quantity of hose, several of them owning not more than four hundred feet. Good and experienced firemen hold it to be essential to the efficiency of each hose company that it shall have from one thousand to one thousand two hundred feet of hose.

In some parts of the cities the fire plugs are situated so far apart that great difficulty is often experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of water arising from a scanty supply of hose. I may be permitted to cite, among others, a single instance of this description, which took place on the second of February of this year. The rolling mill of Reese, Graff & Dull, in the Ninth ward, caught fire from the patent leather manufactory of J. Y. McLaughlin & Co., which was situated on the opposite side of the street, and sustained damage to the amount of $11,000, which loss I am satisfied would not have occurred had their been a sufficient supply of hose at hand.

Our firemen are energetic, active and skilful, and it is but poor economy to permit their usefulness and efficiency to be impaired by the failure to furnish them with the proper amount of hose. It is true that the subject appropriately belongs to the Chief Engineer, or the Fire Association; but I feel assured that they will pardon me for bringing so important a matter to the notice your honors and the public.

I would also invite attention to the careless and dangerous manner in which many buildings are erected in our midst, from the exposure to taking fire of joists and other portions of wood used in their construction, from the defective arrangement of flues, the mode of erecting chimneys, and inattention to the proper adjustment of stovepipes.

The appointment of an Inspector of Buildings, as in the eastern metropolis of the State, whose duty it shall be to examine, at the time of their erection, all buildings within the city limits, and at other suitable times, would doubtless signally conduce to diminish the number of fires.

On several occasions our City Councils have had under their consideration the subject of the storage of crude petroleum, but up to the present time they have not passed any ordinance respecting it. From the vastness and constant increase of the trade in oil, the products of the oil wells now being valued at many millions of dollars, and oil having become the third great staple of our State, this subject has become one of immense importance, and whilst I should much regret to see any legislation which would tend to deprive our cities of any part of this lucrative trade, I cannot but entertain the sanguine hope that some wise and salutary provision will be made by the City Councils to prevent the indiscriminate storage of crude petroleum within our cities.

The recent fearful disaster with which Philadelphia was visited, and by which entire families were destroyed in attempting to escape from burning dwellings through rivers of fire, should not fail to cause us to adopt suitable measures for preventing the occurrence of a similar catastrophe within our precincts.

I would also state that I am now engaged in organizing a force of four active and energetic men for each of the ten wards of Pittsburgh, to be known as Fire Marshal's Aids, whose duty it shall be to assist in the preservation of personal property during fires, and in the protection of the same from theft and pillage.

In conclusion I would acknowledge my having received from the Fire Department all the aid and courtesy required in the discharge of my duties during my term of office. All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. GRATTAN MURPHY,
Fire Marshal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A Bad Cough it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, yet in one (with rare exceptions) can have Consumption without a Cough, sooner or later. Where a predisposition to Pulmonary Disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, with a delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant; an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by Druggists everywhere. m6

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

In using THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—ing that is so permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
(Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct26-1y

REFINED SUGARS.

50 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc. For sale by GEO. B. JONES & CO., ja16 141 Water street

AMUSEMENTS

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Last night but three of the engagement of the distinguished young Tragedian, EDWIN ADAMS, who will repeat his popular parts, Duffino of ROMEO.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, O'Keefe's sterling three act comedy, entitled

WILD OATS.

Rover—a strolling player.....Edwin Adams
Overture.....Orchestra.

To conclude with the new farce, entitled

PRETTY HORSEBREAKER.

Bella Sunnyside.....Mrs. Jas. Dickson

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.

GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR
Having leased Grover's Chestnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, and Grover's Theatre, Wasnington, D. C.,
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....CONDUCTOR

Last night but three, most positively, of the Season.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 29th, for the only time, Von Weber's master-work, entitled

DER FREISCHUTZ.

THE INCANTATION SCENE IN A SEPERATE ACT.

Agatha.....(acknowledged one of her best roles)
Aennchen.....Mlle Pauline Canissa
(her first appearance.)
Max.....Theodore Habelman
(Accorded one of his best lyric renditions. His first appearance.)
Ottocar.....Heinrich Steinecke
Caspar.....Anton Graff
Cuno.....Otto Lehman
Herman.....Alphonse Urchs
Samiel.....Philip Kohn.

This Opera has drawn every, or the largest houses of the season, and acknowledged by the public and press as one of the finest renditions in the Repertoire of this Company. The sceneries, properties, paraphernalia expressly made for this Opera and used in the Academy of New York, have been brought on here, and the Incantation Scene will be produced with unusual splendor.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 30th, 1865. Beethoven's only Opera, entitled

FIDELIO.

Seats may be secured at the Music Stores of C. C. Mellor and Kleber & Bro. daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; at night at the Box office of the hall.

PRICES:

Admission to Parquette.....$1 00
Orchestra Seat secured.....2 00
Admission.....1 50

CONCERT HALL,

FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,

THE GREAT AND NOVEL REFLECTOR OF THE UNIVERSE, open every Night this week, at 8 o'clock, and

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

New Tours Through the World, and Fresh Transcripts of all that is Beautiful and Wonderful in it. Statuaries, interesting Local views, &c., &c.

Change of Programme every Night.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8, precisely.

ADMISSION, 50 cents: Children 25 cents.
Family Ticket admitting six, $2 50.
Ticket office at C. C. Mellor's and Kleber & Brothers
Admission to MATINEES 15 and 25 cts.
jan 21

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Payment by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jo28-1y

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES.
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
au4-1y (Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

J. BENDER & CO.,
NO. 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS. offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Hive Syrup and Liniment, Scudder's Cough Syrup, Carbolate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. dec

NEW CARPETS.

FIRST ARRIVAL.

We are now receiving our

SPRING STOCK,

Comprising the finest and most complete assortment of

WILTON,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE PLY, and
INGRAIN
CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
RUG MATS, &c.,

Which we are enabled to sell at prices lower than ever reached last season.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.
mr8

ALLEN'S
LUNG BALSAM.
The Great Remedy for the Cure of
CONSUMPTION
AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

The results of its use is a proof of its great value. The extraordinary healing properties of this remedy are known to every family all those who have used it. Their testimony will be found in a pamphlet which can be had of the agent where the medicine is for sale. Coughs and Colds, however distressing, are broken up in an incredibly short time. Don't despair because other remedies have failed, but try this remedy, and you will not be deceived. For sale by the proprietors.

J. W. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati.

For sale by R. A. Johnston & Co., Pittsburgh; R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh, and by the city and county druggists generally. feb3-1meod-6tw

HARDAWAY & SONS, Manufacturers of Improved Patented
Spike, Rivet and Bolt Machines,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCES—Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, Lacelede Rolling Mills; Collins & Holliday, Broadway Foundry; Marshall & Co., Western Foundry; John McCarty, Busy Nail Mill. mh17-4w-eod

FOR SALE—

POSSESSION given on the first of April, a desirable residence in Sewickly. For particulars enquire on the premises of J. L. CALNAHAN, or JAMES T. SAMPLE,
Real Estate Broker, No. 85, Federal street Allegheny. mh21-3tw1h

J. C. MATTERN,
(Successor to George W. Weyman.)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Smithfield streets
oct26-1y-eod

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,
Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 140 and 142 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

CARBON OIL

For sale in Five Gallon Cans.

ARDESCO OIL CO.,
27 IRWIN STREET.
ja7-tf

VINEGAR.

H. REDENBACH & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
se9 1 No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny

PIG LEAD—500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which I will receive, suppli a weekly. Being very soft and pure it is well suited for Glass and White Lead manufacturers' use.

For sale by WM. BAGALEY,
mh14-tf 13 Wood street.

DIXON'S
Blackberry Carminative,
FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

ITS VIRTUES ARE WELL KNOWN, ITS EFFECTS ARE SPEEDY AND CERTAIN.

☞ For sale by all Druggists in the United States. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., and JOS. FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents.

HENRY ROBINSON, Proprietors, Cincinnati, O. mh15-2eod

WANTED.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as Assistant Book keeper or Shipping Clerk. Best of reference given.
Address "A," Commercial office. mh29-2t

WANTED — FURNISHED ROOMS, with BOARD, by a gentleman and his wife, in a first class private boarding house, or private family within ten minutes walk of the Postoffice. Address mh28-2t J. R. P., Commercial office.

WANTED—A SUBSTITUTE, to go for one year. Apply to 107 WOOD STREET. mh28-3t

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD wanted after April 1st, by a gentleman, for his wife and boy, either in Pittsburgh or vicinity, or on one of the railways. A liberal price will be paid for a suitable place during the summer. Address "S. C." Commercial office. mh24 1f

WANTED—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as a nurse, scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.

JONES BROS. & CO.,
ja27-3m 600 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY vs. George Freeman and others.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. No 291, March term, 1865; damage view.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, 1865, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, setting forth that they under the powers granted in their charter, had entered upon all that certain lot of ground situated in the Fifth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to Wit: Beginning on the southeast corner of Elm and Liberty streets, thence along said Liberty street easterwardly fifty feet, thence southwardly and parallel with Elm street one hundred feet to Quarry street, thence westwardly along Quarry street fifty feet to said Elm street, thence northwardly along said Elm street one hundred feet to Liberty street to the place of beginning; that they desire to appropriate and use said lot of ground for general railroad purposes; that they have been unable to agree with the owners thereof as to the compensation proper to be paid therefor, and the names of George Freeman, Mary Ebner, Hannah A. Straw, Elizabeth Quigg, widow of Jacob Quigg, deceased, James F. Quigg, John F. Quigg, Catharine Williams, late Catharine Quigg, Nathan P. Williams, Elizabeth Quigg, guardian of Mary E. Quigg and Rosena Quigg, William Mickey, Elizabeth Mickey, Jacob Mickey, John Mickey, James Mickey, George Mickey, Rebecca Mickey, Isaac Mickey, Jane Little, Mrs. J. F. Shoemaker, widow of John F. Shoemaker and guardian of Lizzie Shoemaker, Susan Shoemaker and Morris Shoemaker, Richard Morris, husband of Catharine Shoemaker, deceased, Lizzie Morris, Mrs. Morris, and Mrs. Ann Underwood, late Mrs. Freeman, Isaac Mickey and Jane Little, heirs of said Company prayed the Court, in said petition, to appoint five viewers to ascertain and determine the damages the owners thereof are entitled to and to receive from said Company for entering upon and appropriating said lot. That said Court did on said day appoint George Albree, Samuel Bell, R. N. Hall, James Dalzell and John A. Forsyth as viewers, and directed them to meet on the premises in the city of Pittsburgh on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., to discharge the duties of their appointment.

And it further appearing to the said Court, that the persons hereinbefore named as having title to said lot, were not residents of the county of Allegheny, and did not, by reason thereof, be served with notice of the pendency, and of the appointment of viewers, and of the time and place of their meeting, did order and direct that notice of the same be given by publication as required by law.

Now, the said named parties, having title to said lot, are hereby notified to appear before said viewers at the time and place of their meeting as aforesaid, and present their several claims for compensation.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
Solicitor for Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
mh31-2w

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY vs. Ernest Eggerss et al.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. No. 283, March term, 1865. Damage view.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1865, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, setting forth that they under the powers granted in their charter, had entered upon all that certain lot of ground situated in the Fifth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the South side of Liberty street at a distance of 25 feet from the southeast corner of Elm and along Liberty street eastwardly 25 feet to lot formerly of John Webb, thence southwardly along said lot 100 feet to Quarry street, thence westwardly along said street 24 feet to the lot formerly of S. H. Slaymaker, thence northwardly along said lot parallel with Elm street, the place of beginning; that they desired to appropriate and use said lot for general railroad purposes; that they have been unable to agree with the owners thereof as to the compensation proper to be paid therefor, and the names of Ernest Eggerss, Eva Regina, Charles and Elizabeth Wankel, heirs of Sylvester Wankel, deceased, Marianna, Eva, Franciska and Wilhelmina Wankel, minor heirs of said Sylvester Wankel, deceased, Wankel, widow and William Suck, children of William Suck, had title to and in said lot. That the said Company prayed the Court in said petition to appoint five viewers to ascertain and determine the damages the said parties (their guardians where minors) are entitled to and to receive from said Company for entering upon and appropriating said lot; that said Court did on said day appoint Samuel Bell, James Dalzell, Wm. K. Nimick, James Dalzell and John A. Forsythe, as viewers, and did order and direct them to meet on the premises in the city of Pittsburgh on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., to discharge the duties of their appointment.

And it further appearing to the said Court that the persons hereinbefore named as having title to said lot, were not residents of the county of Allegheny, and did not, by reason thereof, be served with notice of the pendency, and of the appointment of viewers, and of the time and place of their meeting, did order and direct that notice of the same be given by publication as required by law.

Now, the said named parties, having title to said lot, are hereby notified to appear before said viewers at the time and place of their meeting as aforesaid, and present their several claims for compensation.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
Solicitor for Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
mh21-2w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In the matter of the estate of Cordelia R. Dawson, a minor child. In Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, No. 121, December Term, 1864. In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, made February 14th, 1865, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, situate in the city of Allegheny, on the marked 24 feet alley in Robinson Jr.'s plan of the subdivision of outlots, Nos. 179 and 180, in the reserve tract, on the line of the extension of Allegheny—beginning on Falo Alley street, at the distance of 84 feet from the North Commons, on Saturday, April 8th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the equal, undivided one half part of all that certain lot situate in the city of Allegheny, on the marked 24 feet alley in Robinson Jr.'s plan of the subdivision of outlots, Nos. 179 and 180, in the reserve tract, on the line of the extension of Allegheny—beginning on Falo Alley street, at the distance of 84 feet from the North Commons, on Saturday, April 8th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the equal, undivided one half part of all that certain lot situate in the city of Allegheny, on the marked 24 feet alley in Robinson Jr.'s plan of the subdivision of outlots, Nos. 179 and 180, in the reserve tract, on the line of the extension of Allegheny—beginning on Falo Alley street, at the distance of 84 feet from the North Commons, thence southwardly along said Falo alley 100 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with said Liberty street 24 feet, thence northwardly 100 feet to the place of beginning.

Terms made known at sale.

ALEXANDER DAWSON,
Guardian of Cordelia R. Dawson.
HAMILTON & MOORHEAD,
Attorneys for Guardian.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that books will be opened at the offices fronting on Wood street, second story of the PEOPLE'S BANK, on the south side of Fourth and Wood streets, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, MONDAY, April 24th, A. D. 1865, for subscription to the Capital Stock of the "Pittsburgh Fire and Marine Insurance Company," of Pittsburgh, ($250,000) and remain open five days, from the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m. to 4 o'clock, p. m., of each day, unless sooner taken, as authorized by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 26th day of March, A. D. 1855.

DAVID E. PARK,
JAMES I. BENNETT,
R. C. GRAY
W. McCARTIN,
DAVID M. LONG,
Commissioners.
mh24-30t

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 46, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails. Philadelphia Pattern, 4 pounds to the yard. mc7-1y

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh, 81 Broad st. New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive),
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments o. Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Law renceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
COR. WOOD STREET AND VIRGIN ALLEY,
PITTSBURGH.
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets. sep7

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, } Washington, January 28, 1865. }

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 30, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 28th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja30-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
SAMUEL REA, BENJ. F. JONES,
BARCLAY PRESTON, BYRON H. PAINTER,
GEO. W. HAUMAN.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking system, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House.

Corner Wood and First streets.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes a supply of which is on hand for immediate delivery.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier. mh6-1m

SEWING MACHINES,

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has been before the public for fourteen years. It has been subjected to the severest tests and the most bitter competition; it alone took the first premium at the World's Fair London, where all machines of any note were in competition; its sales now equal the entire sales of all other Sewing Machines combined. Over 190,000 of them are busily working in all parts of the United States, Europe, British America, West Indies, Central and Southern America, Turkey, India, China and Japan; and to-day it stands, in the language of the *Scientific American*, "without a rival," foremost among Family Sewing Machines, both in Europe and America.

A machine, whose merit has achieved such success, warranted three years by a responsible company, brought to the house of the purchaser without extra charge, instruction given in its use, and satisfaction guaranteed, it is no *experiment* to buy, and we know of no investment which pays a better interest or brings more comfort, health, happiness and relief to the household.

Office No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

mh22

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for PLANER & RAYSER'S, BOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. A liberal price will be paid for a second hand Machine. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to.

E. P. CARPENTER General Agent,
No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
mh22

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Gartner Hanway, Wm. S. Jackson, S. Harvey Baker, and Josiah S. Phillips, under the firm of Hanway & Co., engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, at Lairdsville, Westmoreland county, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, 1864. All debts owing to and by said late partnership are to be received by the firm of Baker, Jackson & Co., and all demands are to be presented to them for payment.

CASTNER HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja16

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co-partnership, under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., beg leave to notify the trade that they are now carrying on the above business, at their car works, Lairdsville, Pa., in all its various branches, and are now prepared to fill orders for

FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,

in the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,

for cars, furnished, and all repairs promptly attended to. As they furnish all their own material, (having their own timber, wood-mill and foundery,) and employ a large number of the best workmen, they challenge competition, either in

Price or Durability.

as also in the promptness with which they fill orders of every kind. Address BAKER, JACKSON & CO., Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.
ja16-3m

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN.
WM. P. WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and B. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers.

GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN.....B. FRANK WEYMAN.

WEYMAN & BRO.,
(successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail
Tobacco Manufacturers,
Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH.
ja2-1f

NOTICE:—

We have this day sold to Messrs. PAINTER, LAUFFER & CO. our entire coal business in both cities, and would cheerfully recommend them to our customers and the public generally, and ask the continuance of their patronage in their behalf. The above sale to take effect on December 1st, inst.

W. M. & H. CLANEY.

TAKE NOTICE.—

All persons having claims against us are respectfully requested to present them for payment, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to call and settle on or before December 15th, as all accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

W. M. & H. CLANEY.
no28-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES

D. W. SOUTH.....JOHN ROSS

SOUTH & ROSS,
No. 34 Market st., 2d door from Third,
have constantly on hand a full assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys, youth and children's wear, which they will sell low. fe25

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

300 BBLS. SALT.

Prime Tierce and Keg Lard, and New Bacon.

In store, and for sale by COOK, PETTIT & CO.,
fe24 12 Smithfield street.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

Shoulders,
Sides,
Leaf Lard and Grease,
Dried Beef. For sale by
TOWNSEND & LONG,
fe1-tf Packers, No. 12 Fourth street.

DRY GOODS

GREAT SALE
-OF-
DRY GOODS!
-AT-
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
N. E. Corner Fourth and Market streets.

Closing out at prices based on gold at 75 and par.

MOZAMBIQUES for 25 cents, sold at	40,		
"	31	"	50,
Bleached Muslins	27	"	62½
"	15	"	45,
"	31	"	56,
Sheeting	37½	"	62½
Sheeting	100	"	125
"	20	"	31,

SHAWLS selling cheap.
LACE MANTILLAS cheap.
The stock is large and full in every department.
mh27

LARGE
STOCK
NEW
SPRING
DRY
GOODS.
Decidedly
CHEAP.
—:
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.
mh15

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Are now in receipt of their first assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found very attractive, and embraces all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
FLOWERS,
BONNET SILKS, RIBBONS,
BEAD GIMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and
HOOP SKIRTS,

And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

77 and 79 Market street.
mr4

SPRING 1865.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,
617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have now in store a full stock of
SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
AMERICAN DELAINES,
BALMORALS,
SHAWLS AND GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
AND LINENS,

Which we offer to the trade at the lowest market prices. mh15-1m

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

n full stock, at R. H. PALMER'S,
no22 84 Wood street.

T. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods.
94 WOOD STREET,
Third h above Diamond alley.
se13 PITTSBURGH

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Cholera. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other remedies have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use STRICKLAND'S DYSPEPSIA and Nervous Debility, a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors: it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

PARK & BRILL,
Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY CITY.

And by R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.
Corner Wood and Second street;
Prepared by Dr A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio. no6-1y

W. & C. K. BERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes,
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
se1-1y

PITTOCK'S,

PITTOCK'S,	PITTOCK'S,
PITTOCK'S,	PITTOCK'S,

ALBUMS,
ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
PHOTOGRAPHS

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. au16

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, PRES. | C. A. COLTON, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MARCH 28, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
Connellsville Railroad 6's	79 00	
Connellsville R. R. stock	10 00	12 50
Exchange Bank		90 00
Citizens Bank		87 00
First National Bank Allegheny		131 00
Columbia Oil Co		67 50
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 00	
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	85	
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh		1 25
Ohio Valley	1 90	
Pithole		4 25
Rose		1 20
Western Pennsylvania		8 00
Caldwell		6 00
Duck Creek		19 00

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.

The oil stock market is rather depressed. Very little disposition is manifested to either sell or buy. Holders are unwilling to crowd the market for fear of a total break down. Dalzell 6¼; Big Tank 3; Corplanter 4¾; Cherry Run 2?; Sugar Creek 8½; Sugar Dale 3; Walnut Island 1¾; Mingo 8¾.

The attendance at the People's Exchange, this evening, was slim, and the sales very meagre. There was little disposition to operate. With a fluctuating market, and a consequent change in the value of everything, of shares must bear their share, and transactions, as a matter of course, will be restricted for some time. Stocks are being slaughtered every night, selling away down below their value. The quotations we give below are hardly a fair criterion of the value of any particular stock. Parties who are strong enough to hold on, are not selling. Ritchie is still on the decline. It sold as low as 50c, and is in a fair way to go still lower. The following is a list of the actual sales:

200 Shares Central Basin		1 25
200 "	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	90
100 "	Columbia	68 00
100 "	Eldorado	1 25
50 "	Ohio Valley	1 95
100 "	Pithole and New York	1 45
100 "	Ritchie	69
1,000 "	"	50
1,000 "	"	49
100 "	Stella	65

AFTER BOARD.

1,000 "	Ritchie	50
100 "	Eldorado	1 25
100 "	"	1 30

The following were the closing offers to buy and sell:

	Bid.	Asked.
Blood Farm & Ohio Petroleum	1 70	
Caldwell of Philadelphia	6 00	
Central Basin		1 25
Cherry Run	1 70	1 00
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	1 06	1 12½
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh		1 20
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	90	
Dalzell	6 50	
Duck Creek	16 00	18 00
Fayette	60	
Federal	85	1 00
Fleming & Blood		3 25
Germania of Pittsburgh		6 00
Great American		5 00
Hemlock	1 50	3 00
Horse Neck	1 30	1 55
Iron City		70
Lincoln Oil & Mining		90
Merchants'	40	50
Monongahela Pioneer	30	1 00
National Refining and Storing	10 00	
Oil City and Pittsburgh		1 50
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 00	5 00
Phoenix		1 00
Phillips		4 00
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 75	2 50
Rose	1 15	1 20
Brad. Farm	2 60	4 12½
Seat Petroleum of New York	2 75	3 25
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run		85
Union Lubric		85
Western Pennsylvania	2 60	2 90
West Virginia Pittsburgh	2 00	2 90
Whitely Creek	1 60	2 50

—Those who claim their full share of wisdom in reading the future, are of opinion, strengthened probably by interest in the same direction, that gold has almost reached bottom until peace is at hand, but it is by no means certain that the panic is as near bottom as the price of gold. Some branches of goods sold at wholesale have fallen rapidly and extensively, but there is a general complaint that retail prices are very far from being as low as they ought to be, either for what is consumed in food or clothing. Now is the precise time for dealers to tell the public what they have and what they ask for what they have to sell. Dry goods merchants are taking the depression philosophically, and are beginning to mark their whole goods to a standard approximating their true value. Very few jobbers in dry goods will be seriously affected by the depression for the reason that they have been anticipating it, and, consequently, kept their stocks down to the lowest notch. Retail dealers seem very much averse to loosening their hold on the high prices. They have marked goods down to some extent, to be sure, but the reduction is nothing near what it ought to be, according to the gold measure by which they advanced.

—With regard to Wisconsin currency the Madison *State Journal* furnishes the following:

"We learn that the total amount of currency returned to the Bank Comptroller and destroyed up to the 21st of March is $577,078.

"All Millwaukee money is taken at par here, except the Wisconsin Bank of Madison. All Eastern currency, and all Wisconsin, except the bills of the banks we have given below, are taken at one per centum discount.

"The bills in the following list are not yet bankable:

Bank of Sparta		Monroe County Bank	
" Beloit		Northern*	"
" Interior*		Prairie City	"
" Jefferson		Rock well & Co's	"
" Manitowoc		Sank County	"
" Menasha*		Stevens Point*	"
B R Hinskley & Co's Bank		St Croix Valley	"
Corn Planters' Bank*		Walworth Co	"
Frontier*	"	Wisconsin Bank of Madison.	
Kenosha Co			

Those marked with a star come under the denomination of "wild cats," and will probably be the last to make arrangements to redeem their circulation. The discount, however, even on these will be small. We advise our correspondents not to sacrifice on their Wisconsin currency."

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* has the following:

"We note only a few trifling changes in our Wisconsin Bank list. The notes of the Bank of Whitewater are again taken by Marshall & Ilsley, at a discount of ¼ to 1 per cent. The First National Bank of Milton takes the notes of the German Bank (Sheboygan) at ½ of 1 per cent discount."

—The Canadians are in great distress about the immense amount of American silver afloat, and the daily papers are urging the people to refuse it, unless at a discount; but the people are glad to get it at par to pay for produce or merchandise.

Auction Sale of Wool.

Messrs. J. H. Osgood & Son offered at auction 750 bales Cape; 200,000 lbs domestic fleece, 6,000 lbs pulled wool. There was a pretty large attendance of the trade and manufacturers, but the bidding was not very spirited. A great portion of the Cape wool was withdrawn, the prices offered not being satisfactory to the owners. Of the domestic what was sold was at about equal to the current rates now obtained by the dealers, but a considerable portion of it was passed, as the biddings did not realize the expectations of the owners. The following are particulars:

20 bales Cape wool 40c; 21 do 37½; 21 do 38; 22 do 39½; 20 do 39; 26 do 38½; 26 do 38¾; 21 do 38½; 28 do 38¾; 27 do 37½; 26 do 36½; 25 do 35½; 15 do 36¼; 15 do 38¾; 14 do 38½; 19 do 36¾; 32 do 38½; 14 do 36½; 2000 lbs medium Western fleece wool 46½; 3000 lbs do 46; 2000 medium Ohio fleece 76; 1000 coarse do 67; 600 unwashed do 49; 300 fine Penna do 80½; 2000 coarse do 69¼; 2000 medium Michigan fleece 67½; 2000 fine do 70; 2000 coarse Western do 67; 2000 fine Michigan do 79½; 2000 medium Pennsylvania fleece 75; 2000 medium Western do 68; 2000 fine Michigan 70; 1000 unwashed do 40; 2000 medium Western 67½; 1500 unwashed do 37; 200 fine do 70; 2000 medium do 67; 3000 fine Penn 76½; 2000 fine Western 80; 3000 coarse do 65½; 5 000 Ohio fleece wool 71½; 5,000 do do 69½; 5,000 do do 69; 5,000 do do 70½; 5,000 do do 69½; 5,000 do do 67; 5,000 do do 67½; 5,000 do do 68; 78 bales Philadelphia merino pulled wool 67½; 10,000 lbs Ohio fleece wool very light 71½@73; 1,000 do tub washed and coarse 75; 800 do coarse 71; 200 do assorted and broken 46; 6,470 Vermont fleece, very superior 62½; 11 bales unwashed Illinois wool 49½; 4 do tub washed do 58; 11 bales Western pulled wool 55½; 3,000 lbs coarse Western fleece do 62; 5 bags super lambs wool 69½; 2,000 lbs coarse fleece do 68; 5,000 do Western do do 57½; 2,000 do coarse fleece do 65½; 58,000 do do 62; 5,000 do Western fleece wool 62½; 1 bag lamb wool 67½; 1 do do 43.—*Boston Advertiser*, March 25.

Boston Fish Market.

March 25.

The market for Codfish is steady, with a fair demand for shipment and consumption, and lots of prime dry fish are very scarce.

Salmon of canned fish at $8.50@9 and Bay Fundy $9.50@10 for large; small $8@8.50 ₱ quintal. Haddock are scarce and selling at $5.50 ₱ hoose, and $4.25@4.50 packed. Pollock, $3@3.50 ₱ qtl. Mackerel are very firm, with a good demand; sales of No. 1 bay, $14@15; and shore $12@13; No. 2 bay, $11@12; and shore $10@10.50; No. 3, large, $9@10.50, and medium $7@8.50 ₱ bbl. Alewives are nominal at $8@8.50 ₱ bbl. Pickled codfish are firm and selling at $8@12 ₱ bbl, the outside figure for Labrador. In salmon small sales at 55@64 ₱ tierce.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, March 29, 1865.

BUSINESS—We have very little improvement to notice in regard to trade. The dead lock between operators continues, hence the sales were far and few between. Produce is arriving pretty freely. The weather has been pleasant for the past two days. Our rivers remain in good navigable order, in fact we have to certain ports more water than business. The principal traffic going on at present is to the oil regions. The Monongahela packets are doing an immense trade in freight and passengers. The numbers that are traveling to the Dunkard oil regions can be counted by hundreds. The Allegheny river packets have all the business they can manage. The Parkersburg packets are crowded both ways. The Minerva leaves for that port this day at 11 a. m. The W. H. Osborn left yesterday for the Missouri river. She had all the freight she wanted, and an unusually large number of passengers. The Hard Times did not get off last evening for Nashville. She will leave this day without fail. The Armadillo is loading for the same port. She will have dispatch. The fine packet Wauanita is announced for Louisville this day. The fine new steamer Lorena is loading for St. Louis and the upper Mississippi. She will have dispatch. The steamer Yorktown will load in turn after the Wauanita for Cincinnati. The favorite packet Onward leaves to-day, positively for St. Louis and St. Paul. Passengers and shippers would do well to bear this in mind. The following boats were at the landing: Maggie Hays, Spray, Armenia, Leonidas and Minneola. They will load in turn. A number of steamers are due; they had not arrived when we left the landing. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY—The market was steady, with a fair demand for home use. Sales of 8 loads at the scales at prices ranging from $30@37 per ton. Baled was unchanged.

STRAW—The receipts for some days have been restricted. We note small sales of wheat at $12@13, a decline.

BACON—The demand is improving. Prices, however, have undergone no change. The sales since our last reach 15,000 lbs at the following prices, viz: Shoulders, 19c; sides, ribbed, 20½c; sugar cured hams, 22½c. Country parcels of meat sold lower.

DRIED BEEF—The market was steady, but not active. Sales of 500 lbs at 20c.

LARD—Prices were unchanged. Sales of steamed at 22c; kettled, 23c.

MESS PORK—Prices are lower. We note sales of 30 bbls at $33 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR.—The market remains inactive. Buyers were not disposed to purchase large lots, hence we have only a retail trade to report. The supply on hand is ample for all ordinary purposes. This article differs from most products and is generally held by parties who are not compelled to sell sacrificed. Extra Family—Sales 100 bbls at $9 50@9 75; 50 do at $9 75@10.00. Some favored brands were a shade above these figures.

CHEESE—The market contains a fair supply of this article. The demand continues fair with sales of N. R. at 21@22c; very fine choice 23@24c. Sales to the extent of 150 boxes were reported.

LARD—The market was steady with a fair local demand. Sales 10 hf bbls white fish at $11; sales 12 hf bbls lake herring at $7.

LEAD—Was dull. Sales of 75 pigs Galena at 13c.

POTATOES—Were in moderate demand. Sales of 200 bush Neshannocks at $1, and 140 barrels Peach Blows at $1.10 ₱ bush and $3 50 ₱ bbl. The sales were for export.

EGGS—The demand keeps pace with the supply, hence prices have undergone no change. Sales 27 bbls in lots at 22c per dozen.

APPLES—The supply in the market is not large. All good parcels finds ready purchasers. We note sales amounting to 170 bbls at $4 00@4 50.

DRIED FRUIT—The market ruled dull; sales 75 minkels at 10@11c per barrel.

BEANS—Were very dull; prices were nominal.

GROCERIES—The market was dull; prices have further declined to the following figures: Sugars, Cubs, 16c; Porto Rico, 18c; Coffee, A, 20c; Coffee, B, 19; Crushed, 21½; Rio Coffee, 22@23c; Molasses, Orleans, $1 20; Syrups, $1 00@1 20.

GRAIN—The market remains in a very unsettled state, prices being irregular. Barley—there was no demand for Spring or Fall. Nobody wants the article at present. Wheat was without animation; prices nominal. Oats were in steady demand; sales 200 bush from store at 86c; also, 2,000 bush to go out of the market at 86c. Corn dull; small sales were made at $1 01@1 10 to the extent of 1,200 bushels.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, March 29, 1865.

Business exhibited a slight improvement; dealers manifested more disposition to operate. A few lots of Crude changed hands. The Allegheny, to Oil City, remains in good navigable order; freights, particularly up freights, being plenty. The arrival's since our last issue were the Belle and Urilda, with good trips. The departures were Leslie and Petrolia. The latest from Oil City report oil at the mouth steady, at $7 per bbl. In this market there seems to be a wide difference between the views of dealers—one or the other must give way. The article was intended for sale, if it will not bring one price it will another. The sales we record this morning exhibits variety of prices; in fact, a wider range than is customary. We hope to see business open up before the close of the week. Oil men, generally, have been large losers by the late flood. We hope their losses will be decreased, and their profits increased. The receipts of oil yesterday was very light, amounting to only 643 bbls. A number of parcels are on the way, and may arrive at any hour. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—The supply in the market is fair, but not large. Sales of 750 bbls at 25c, package returned; 75 bbls do at the same terms; 150 bbls at 23½, barrels returned; also, a sale of 1,000 bbls was reported by us out of the large refinery at 21c, barrels returned. This is the lowest figure the article has yet reached. Refiners, generally, have sold at figures at 26c, but whether they will be able to procure a sufficient supply at these prices remains to be seen. There is a fair export demand at present.

REFINED OIL—The sales of this article was confined altogether to 10, 20 and 50 bbl lots. The demand is principally to retail trade. Among the sales were 200 bbls of Free, in lots, at 74@75c. Bonded was held at 54@55c.

RESIDUE—Prices were unchanged; sales of 50 bbls Free at 44c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

	bbls.		bbls.
Fisher Bro	57	A. L. Linton	588
Total			645

Toledo Market.

March 25.

The market is quiet, with yesterday's prices for wheat barely maintained. The sales were light. There was a limitied inquiry for corn, but parties could not agree on a price, and transactions were no sales. Oats dull. Flour entirely neglected.

Flour—The market was dull; there was no transactions.

Wheat—Market quiet; sales on 'Change this afternoon 1,400 bush No 1 Red, in two lots, $1 58; 350 bush No 2 Red at $1 47; 50 bush White Mich. at $1 68. One party bid $1 56 for Amber Mich., but none offered.

Corn—Parties apart; offered at 81c, with 80c bid.

Oats—Parties apart; offered at 86c, with 80c bid.

Lake Freights—The schooner Jason Parker is loading at Toledo for Cleveland at 5c.

Clover Seed—Sale of 10 bush at $12 50.

Hides—The market is steady at the following quotations: Green, cured and trimmed, 8c; Green, cured and untrimmed, 7c; Green trimmed, 8; Green cured Calf skins, 16; Green Calf Kip, 12; Green Kip Skins, 10; Green cured Kip, 12; Dry flint hides, trimmed, 15; Dry salted hides, trimmed, 13; Dry Calf skins, 25; Dry Kip skins, 16@18; Sheep skins, $2@2 50.

Boston Grocery Market.

March 25.

Coffee—The market is very dull, and there are no transactions to report. Java is held nominally at 44@45c, and St. Domingo at 35@37c in bond. Sugar—Common and Cubs, 15½c; Common to fair, 15½@16c; fair to good do, 16@16½c; prime to choice grocery, 17@17½c; for granulated, 18½@19c; for extra do, 19@19½c; for yellow, 17@17½c; for crushed, 19½@20c; for powdered and granulated, 20@20½c. Molasses—The market continues very dull for this article, and with a good supply of new crop offering, prices continue to shade off with the decline in gold. Sales of 100 hhds Nuevitas in part at 36@36c, and small lots new crop at 34c; also, 50 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 40c ₱ gallon, less 2 ₱ cent. In distilling qualities sales of 60 hhds Centrifugal at 40c, less 3 ₱ cent.

Baltimore Market.

March, 27.

COFFEE—We hear of no sales to-day, but quote as before, at 21@22c, in gold, for Rio, the outside figure for prime, which is scarce.

SUGAR—Nothing doing to-day; fair to good refining is nominal at 11@11½c.

REFINED SUGAR—Is now quoted for five or more bbls as follows: crushed, powdered and granulated at 19 cts; A white, 18 cts; circle A, 17½ cts; B, 17½ cts; C extra, 17 cts ₱ lb; yellow of lower grades as to quality. Golden Syrup, $1 07, in bbls.

MOLASSES—The inquiry for this article is very limited and prices nominal.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says:—Trade continues very dull, and with the late sudden decline in gold and consequent decreased price of general merchandise, there is not a very brilliant prospect for the future. The manufacturers are only making upon orders, and many of them have ceased operation entirely. The New Orleans and Southern trade has thus far been very good; but the demand from other sections can not come up to expectations. All staple goods have sold slowly, the call being for fancy styles and buckles.

Total shipments by sea for the week 682 cases.
" rail for the week 10,380 "

Total for the week	11,062
Same time last year	11,046
Since Jan 1	123,881
Same time last year	155,920

Boston Copper Stocks.

BOSTON, March 27.

Central	46	Isle Royal	9½
Copper Falls	19	Minnesota	7
Franklin	38½	Quincy	75
Hancock	8½	Superior	6
Huron	38		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

A Further Decline in Dry Goods.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 28.

Railway speculation was rather tame at the Stock Exchange this morning, except on Fort Wayne, Pittsburgh and Rock Island, the tendency was towards lower prices. After call the whole market was dull and lower. Governments are quiet and strong. Coal and miscellaneous shares were generally dull, but without any remarkable change. Gold speculation broke down at the Second Board, and there was a sudden fall of 2@3c through the entire list. There was no special cause assigned for this heavy decline, only a general desire to fall. Gold was unusually steady and uniform during the morning. Towards noon there was a rise of ¾@1 per cent. Gold rooms were very quiet all the afternoon, and fluctuations were slight. The market is sustained by the scarcity of cash gold, and many of the bears are covering their contracts sooner than pay 1¼@1½ per cent. from day to day for gold. The demand for money continues very light. Sterling and business exchange is unchanged. There is increased activity in petroleum, with a better market. Immense business done in Oceanic, at advancing prices. Sales of Brandon Farm at 165; Empire City, 220; Excelsior, 480; Germania, 84; United States, $14; Oceanic, 290; Rynd Farm, 600; Tuck, 500; Hendrick, 850; Cherry Run, 72. The Petroleum market opened firm to-day, but closed flat and nominal at 35c for Crude, 58@59c for Refined in bond, and 70@74c for free.

There has been a decided decline in the prices of dry goods, especially standard brown sheetings, ticks and bleached cottons. Within a few days agents have been compelled to submit to reductions or hold their goods. One of the leading Jobbing houses reports New York Mills bleached at 42½c, and others in proportion; Stark Mills, brown, 41¼c; *s* mosketeg Denims, 58c. Prices are rapidly being based on cotton at 50 cents ₱ pound, and while many goods have already reached that mark, others are held back only by the scarcity of some particular styles in the market.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 28.

Money steady at 7 per cent. Sterling dull at 10 @109½. Gold without decided change, opening at 153¾, advancing to 154¾, and closing at 154½. Government Stocks a shade firmer. Sales chiefly short Wayne, 83½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 55; Illinois Central scrip, 96¾; New York Central, 90¾; Erie, 52¾; Reading, 92; Michigan Central, 94; Michigan Southern, 72; C and Northwestern preferred, 63¾; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 26; 5-20 Coupons, 106¼; 6's, 81 registered, 106.

New York Evening Board.

At Gallagher's evening exchange Gold was 153½; New York Central, 86¾; Erie, 49¾; Hudson, 94½; Reading, 90; Michigan Southern, 71½; Illinois Central, 94; Pittsburgh, 53¾; Rock Island, 86; Northwestern, 21¾; do, preferred, 48¾; Fort Wayne, 79¾; Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 26; Cumberland, 34; Mariposa, 11½. Gold and stocks very active and rather weak on call; gold sold after call at 152 and rallied to 153¾.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, March 28.

Gold speculation is quiet; there is a great scarcity of cash gold, and a difference of ¾@1¼ per cent are current between cash and regular. The market is at present largely oversold, besides which a good many postponed contracts are outstanding, and it would appear probable that the purchase to cover these outstanding engagements may temporarily put the price up, which opened to-day at 154, sunk up to 154¾, and fell to 154¼.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, March 28.

Petroleum quiet. Crude 34; Refined in bond 52@53; Refined free, 72@73.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 28.

Cotton firmer and more active; 50c for middling. Flour dull, heavier and rather easier, at 9 40@9 85 for extra State; $9 85@10 for extra round hoop Ohio; and $10@11 for trade brands. Wheat market closing heavy, and no buyers at outside. Whisky firmer; western at $2 18@2 19. Wheat steady and fair demand; $1 81 for common spring; $1 85 for old amber; $1 90@1 92 for winter red western, Rye dull. Barley dull and nominal. Corn dull and lower. Oats dull at 90@91c for western. Wool dull. Coffee dull. Sugar dull; Muscovado at 10¾@11c for fair to good. Molasses dull. Pork decidedly lower, closing at $28 50, regular way; $24@25, 93 and 60 cash and regular way; $24 93, cash; $25 50 for common clear, and $23 50 for prime mess. Also 1600 bbls new, for March April, May and June, sellers' and buyers' option at $27 50. Beef steady at $13@14 for plain mess, and $16 50@21 for extra mess. Beef hams steady at $23 50@24. Bacon firmer at 15½@16c for Cumberland cut, and 14@16½c for long clear. Lard more steady at 14@15c for shoulders, and 15¾@16½c for hams. Lard firmer at 16¾@18¾c. Butter a shade higher at 18@22c for Ohio, and 20@24c for State. Cheese steady at 14@23c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, March 28.

The current prices for the week, at all the markets, are:

BEEF CATTLE—	1st qual., ₱ cwt	$24 00@25 00	
	Fair to good qual.	17 00@23 00	
	Common	14 00@16 50	
	Inferior	12 00@13 00	
COWS & CALVES—	1s quality ₱ head	80 00@100 00	
	Ordinary	60 00@75 00	
	Common	40 00@50 00	
	Inferior	30 00@35 00	
VEAL CALVES—	1st quality ₱ lb	13½@15 c.	
	Ordinary	11½@12½c.	
	Common	10 @11 c.	
	Inferior	10 @11 c.	
SHEEP & LAMBS—	1st Extras, ₱ head	12 00@14 00	
	Prime	12 00@14 00	
	Ordinary	11 00@12 00	
	Common	10 00@11 00	
	Inferior	8 00@10 00	
SWINE—Heavy	Corn fed, ₱ lb	11½@13½c.	
	Light and medium	12½@13½c.	
	Still fed	12½@13½c.	

The total receipts of all stock at the yards for this week and last week were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Beeves	3,200	2,500
Cows	176	154
Veal Calves	150	700
Sheep and Lambs	7,750	5,000
Swine	4,081	1,908

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 28.

Flour steady, but the demand is light and local; sales of Superfine at $7 00. Wheat steady at $1 60@1 63 for Red. Oats, Barley and Rye dull and prices nominal. Corn advanced to $2 15, with a good demand. 600 bbls city packed Mess Pork sold at $28 50. Lard firm at close $19 00 was asked. Bulk Meats are held at 14@15½, but there is only a moderate demand at ½ below these rates. There is no demand for Lard, though it is held at $18 50@19. Market steady; Coffee 34@34; Sugar 15@15c for raw and 20@21c for hard refined. Gold, 1.52. Kentucky Bank paper thrown out at 12½ discount.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 28.

Receipts 1,400 bbls flour, 4,600 bush wheat 13,000 bush corn, 6,000 bush oats. Flour steady and more active at $7 08. Provisions active and firmer. Mess pork $2 50@3 00 higher at $24@24 25 for prime mess quiet at $24@24 50. Flour dull. Wheat firm and 1c higher at $1 42@1 43¼ for No. 1. Corn active and firm at 61@62c for rejected. Oats active and 2@3c higher at 47@

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—J J Houston, 1 lot stray freight; Hubby, A & Co, 3 kegs nuts; Head & M, 2 bbls eggs; Voigt & Co, 3 kegs s butter; Hindlin, 1 car barley; J Kirkpatrick, 42 doz brooms; J Woodwell, 20 bdls sheaths; Canfield & Co, 61 hf bbls butter; Lloyd & B, 1 car old iron; Atwell, L & Co, 10 bxs tobacco; Voigt & Co, 38 bbls apples, 3 do eggs; Bingham & Co, 56 bbls flour, 10 bgs barley, 102 do bran, 20 do middling; J Wood & Son, 1 car metal; Hutchins, 9 bbls apples, 5 do c seed; H Riddle, 4 do apples, 3 sks c seed.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—W P Beck & Co, 60 bbls salt; Adams & A, 18 sks oats, 6 do corn meal; Bingham & Co, 26 do oats; R Stewart, 13 baskets potatoes; Armstrong, 25 bush potatoes; R Jones, 24 bags potatoes; Martin O & B, 2 cars iron; Head & M, 12 pkgs produce; H A Shaffer, 29 bags oats, 4 pkgs produce; Fleming, 5 sks oats, 2 do potatoes; J Caskey, 10 sks corn.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Simpson & Knox, 324 bags wheat; J Koehler, 1 box, household goods; J Dalgrin, 10 bbls apples; W E Frazer, 4 safes powder; J Gardner, 24 bbls apples; Hartman & Loar, 16 packages merchandize; McCullough & Co, 7 packages produce; W Armstrong, 30 rolls leather; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Waring & King, 100 barrels refined, for Pittsburgh.

Aladdin Company, 50 barrels refined, for Pittsburgh.

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HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

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m PITTSBURGH, PA

FEATHERS—
Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by E. H. KING,
mh24 Liberty Street.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Telegraph	Boughter	Brownsville.
Minerva	Gordon	Parkersburg.

DEPARTED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Fayette	Speers	do
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
W. H. Osborn	Rogers	St. Louis.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were scant nine feet of water in the channel, and falling slowly. Weather pleasant.

The splendid passenger steamer Onward, S. E. French, leaves this afternoon for St. Louis and St. Paul. This boat is one of the best of her class. She is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Persons going that way would do well to give the Onward a call.

The fine passenger steamer Emma Graham, Capt. Stull, leaves to-day, positively, at 2 p. m., for Zanesville and intermediate points. This boat has the best accommodations, careful and attentive officers. Mr. Hoge, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best attention.

The splendid passenger steamer Wauanita, Capt. Shuman, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Wednesday. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and careful and attentive officers. Mr. Beasley, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

The new packet Lorena, Captain S. Shuman, is loading for St. Louis and St. Paul direct. This boat was built for a St. Louis packet, and has been fitted up in a superior manner. Captain Shuman is a large favorite with passengers and shippers. Captain Wilkins, who presides in the office, is one of the best officers of our acquaintance.

The first-class steamer Hard Times, Captain Perry Brown, leaves this day for Clarksville and Nashville. This boat has the best accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. A. J. Haslett, who has charge of the office, understands his duty in all its various departments. Any business entrusted to him will be done about right.

Cincinnati.—Tuesday's *Commercial* says: The river is falling from Pittsburgh to this point. Here the river has receded 1 feet during the past 24 hours, sending back all the coal in the channel. There is 11 feet on the rocks over the Falls. The Tennessee is falling again. The Cumberland is falling with 9 feet on Harpeth Shoals. There is 17 feet in the Mississippi, from St. Louis to Cairo.

The Silver Cloud, No. 2 passed down from Pittsburgh, for St. Louis, with four hundred and fifty tons in the boat, and three hundred and fifty tons additional in a barge she has in tow. The latter is loaded with 300 barrels of whisky for the Upper Mississippi. She is full of people, a number being sturdy farmers emigrating to the fertile valleys of the West. Captain Frank Maratta and Alf. Moore piloted the Silver Cloud here.

The Kate Putnam arrived from St. Louis, full of freight and people. She will discharge a portion of her cargo, receive additional freight, and leave this port to-day.

The Clifton's calliope announced her arrival yesterday morning, from Memphis, with nearly 1,300 bales of cotton—the champion trip of the season.

The Roanoke arrived from Pittsburgh with 400 tons—100 tons being for Louisville, for which point she will leave to-day. She was crowded with people all the way down.

The Edinburg left for Pittsburgh with 400 tons, and full of people, having picked up the crew of the ill-fated Louisville.

The Pilgrim also departed for Pittsburgh, with a light trip.

The Gen. J. Pickett returned to the Kanawha, with a moderate trip.

The Empire City departed for St. Louis, with 550 tons, and full of passengers on deck and in the cabin, including many movers for the far west. One item of her cargo is 150 tons pig iron from Pittsburgh to St. Louis.

The veteran, Captain Nelson Crooks, who lost two daughters, a niece, and one son by the sinking of the Ben. Sherrod, was a passenger among the passengers yesterday on the Bostona No. 2. We deeply sympathize with this gentleman in the sad bereavement. Captain Crooks is suffering severely with his eyes, and comes here for medical advice.

Boats in Port—Fashion, Guidon, Starlight, John Kilgour, Olive, Caroline, W. F. Curtis, Emma Floyd, Bertha, Peytona, Nashville, Argyle, T. T. Hamont, Prima Donna, Globe No 3, Mars, J. A. Gilmore, Revenue, Neugatuck, Clifton, J. G. Blackford, Bostona No. 2, Roanoke, Memphis.

With upward of thirty boats in port, and but little freight offering, business yesterday was as dull as it well could be. But as the Quartermaster's Department will make heavy shipments of clothing before the close of the week, and trade shows a slight symptoms of improvement, steamboat men need not altogether despair.

Louisville.—Monday's *Post* says: The river is falling fast at this point, with fully 18 feet in the canal. It is falling steadily at Portland the previous 48 hours. It had fallen some four feet at the head of the falls, and 6 feet at Portland. The weather is cooler, has become more pleasant, and the rude Northwester has ceased, and the river once more enjoys its accustomed cool surface.

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On the falls last evening there were about 15 feet water, and the river receding rapidly, and in a few days the canal will again be called into use.

Quite a fleet of boats have departed for Nashville, and another fleet is getting ready for the same destination.

The T. C. Moffett, a new boat built at Memphis, Tenn., for the Mississippi and Red river trade, has arrived at St. Louis. She is 210 feet in length, with 36 feet beam, and costabout $100,000.

One of the chimneys for the Rath Packing Co. was blown down from Atchison late in the afternoon.

Memphis.—Mr. C. A. Cromwell, late of the Kate Hart, went up on the Alton for a brief absence. The Sir William Wallace is to take Government freight at Helena for New Orleans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST OIL LEASES IN THE CITY.
DIARIES FOR 1865.
ALBUMS AT COST.
POCKET BOOKS.
PORT FOLIOS.
STATIONARY.
BLANK BOOKS.
FOR SALE BY
MYERS, SCHOVER & CO.,
POST BUILDING,
mh29 **39 Fifth street.**

ELEGANT FURNITURE, MARBLETOP BUREAUS, Superior Wardrobes, fine bedsteads book cases, carpets, mirrors, &c. On Thursday morning, March 30th, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold the entire furnishment at residence

NO. 321 PENN STREET,

Comprising in part: 2 superior walnut wardrobes, marble top dressing bureau and serpentine front; carved French bedsteads, with cotton spring mattresses; elegant walnut book case; large walnut book case; marble top tables and stands; wash-not; easy chairs, marble top dressing bureau and wash stands; walnut tea-poys; walnut fruit tables; hair seat parlor chairs, rockers and tete